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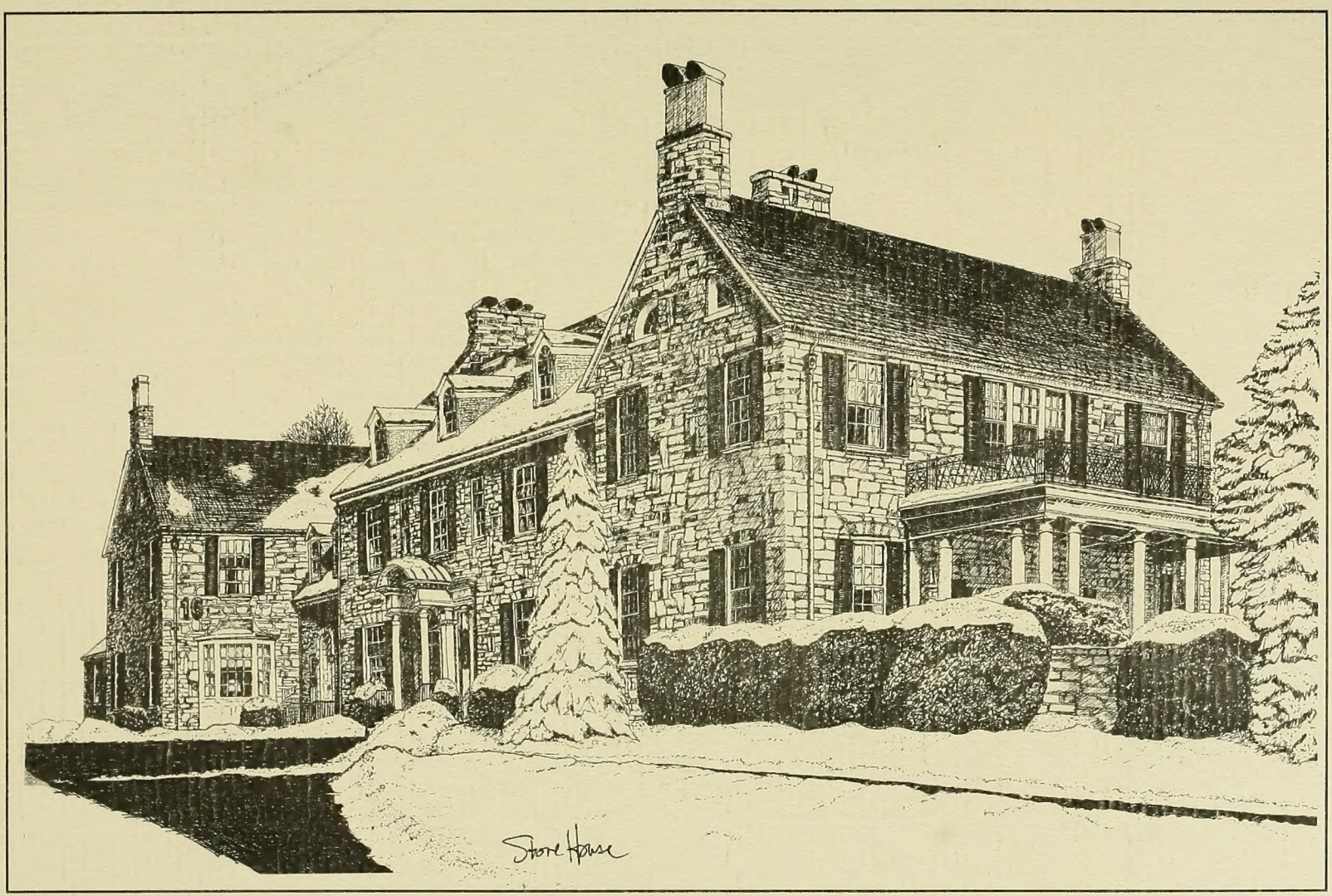
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

ORGANIZATION HANDBOOK



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
National Institutes of Health Manual 1123

Public Health Service
June 1998

Foreword

The *NIH Organization Handbook* contains organization charts and a description of the functions of each Institute and Center.

This issue of the *Handbook* reflects the NIH as of June 1, 1998.

The *Handbook* was prepared by the Office of Management Assessment (OMA), Office of the Director, NIH. It was developed from Notification of Organization Change forms submitted to OMA, and is intended to provide readers with an up-to-date desk reference of the formal structure and functions of NIH.

For further information, contact OMA on (301) 496-2832.

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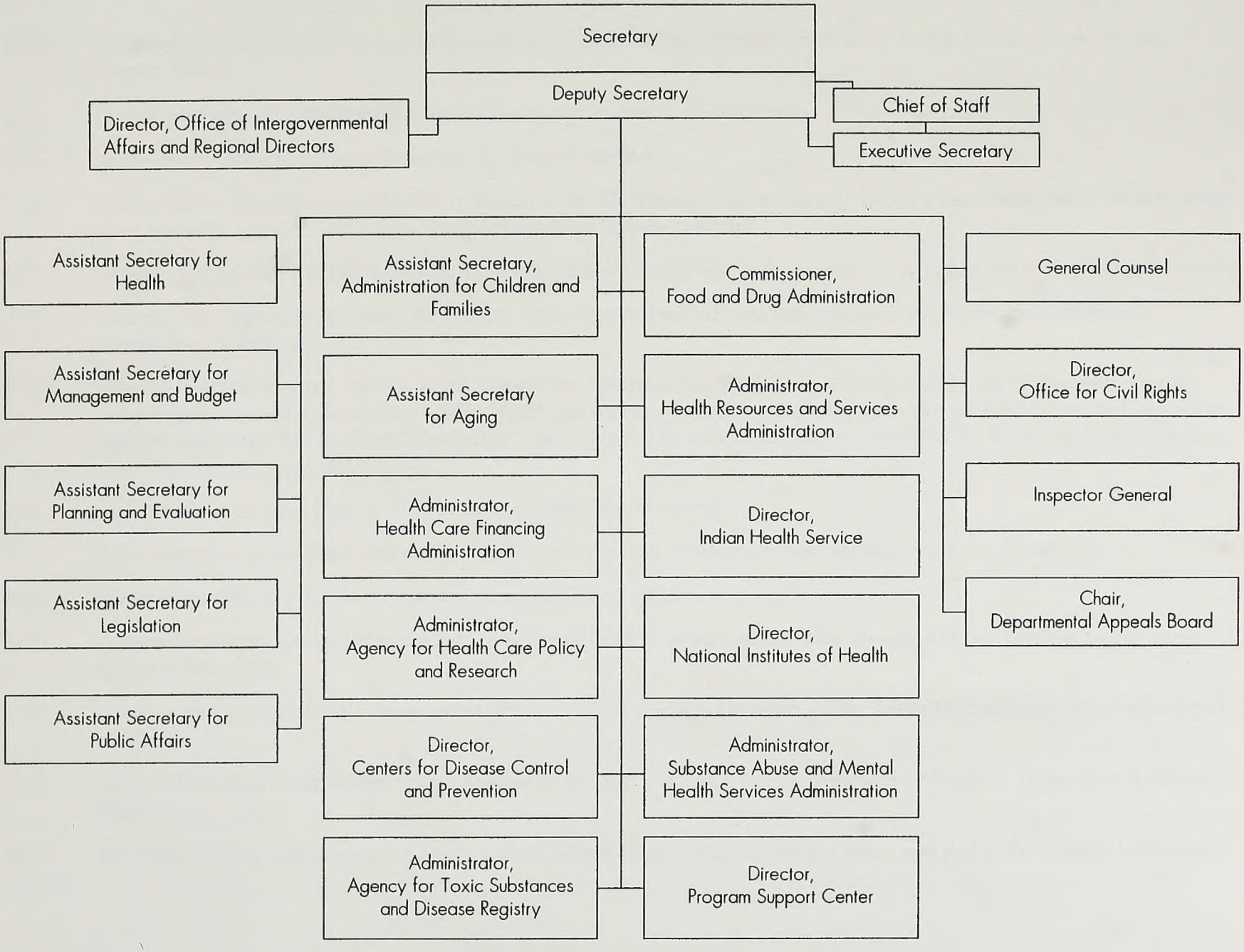


Historical Development—National Institutes of Health

1798 President John Adams signed "an Act for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen," which led to the establishment of the Marine Hospital Service.

1803 The first permanent Marine Hospital authorized to be built in Boston, Massachusetts.

1836 Library of the Office of Surgeon General of the Army established.

1870 President Grant signed a law establishing a "Bureau of the U.S. Marine Hospital Service," Treasury Department, which created central control over the hospitals, and a Supervising Surgeon (later Surgeon General).

1887 Laboratory of Hygiene established at Marine Hospital, Staten Island, New York, for research in cholera and other infectious diseases.

1891 Laboratory of Hygiene redesignated the Hygienic Laboratory and moved from Staten Island to the Marine Hospital Service Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

1902 Advisory Board for Hygienic Laboratory established; later became National Advisory Health Council. Act of Congress changed name of Marine Hospital Service to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Hygienic Laboratory authorized by Congress to regulate laboratories that produced "biologicals." The Hygienic Laboratory expanded to four divisions: Bacteriology and Pathology, Chemistry, Pharmacology, and Zoology.

1912 Public Health and Marine Hospital Service renamed Public Health Service.

1921 Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Laboratory established in Hamilton, Montana, as field station of Public Health Service.

1922 Library of the Office of Surgeon General renamed Army Medical Library.

1930 Hygienic Laboratory renamed National Institute of Health (NIH). Congress authorized construction of two buildings for NIH and a system of fellowships.

1937 Congress authorized National Cancer Institute (NCI) and the awarding of research grants. Rocky Mountain Laboratory became part of NIH.

1938 National Institute of Health moved to land donated by Mr. and Mrs. Luke I. Wilson at Bethesda, Maryland. Cornerstone for Shannon Building laid.

1939 Public Health Service became part of newly created Federal Security Agency; until this time it was part of the Treasury Department.

Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (continued)

1946 Division of Research Grants established to process NIH grants and fellowships to non-Federal institutions and scientists. (Originally established as Research Grants Office, renamed Research Grants Division and, finally, Division of Research Grants.)

1948 National Heart Institute authorized. Several laboratories (including Rocky Mountain Laboratory) regrouped to form National Microbiological Institute. Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute, and National Institute of Dental Research established. National Institute of Health became National Institutes of Health.

1949 Mental Hygiene Program of Public Health Service transferred to NIH and expanded to become National Institute of Mental Health.

1950 "Omnibus Medical Research Act" authorized the establishment of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, and the latter absorbed the Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute.

1952 Army Medical Library renamed Armed Forces Medical Library.

1953 Public Health Service became part of newly created Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Clinical Center opened.

1955 National Microbiological Institute renamed National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Laboratory of Biologics Control renamed Division of Biologics Standards. Division of Research Services created.

1956 The Armed Forces Medical Library renamed the National Library of Medicine and placed in the Public Health Service.

1957 The Center for Aging Research established.

1958 Division of General Medical Sciences created. The Center for Aging Research transferred from the National Heart Institute to the Division of General Medical Sciences.

1961 The Center for Research in Child Health established in Division of General Medical Sciences.

1962 Division of Research Facilities and Resources created. National Library of Medicine moved to NIH reservation.

1963 Division of General Medical Sciences renamed National Institute of General Medical Sciences. National Institute of Child Health and Human Development created.

1964 Division of Computer Research and Technology established.

1966 Division of Environmental Health Sciences created.

Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (continued)

1967 National Institute of Mental Health separated from NIH and became separate bureau of PHS.

1968 John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences created. National Institutes of Health, previously a bureau of the PHS, established as an agency. Bureau of Health Manpower and the National Library of Medicine became part of NIH. National Eye Institute created. National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness renamed National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke. Division of Regional Medical Programs transferred to Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

1969 Bureau of Health Manpower renamed Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training (BEMT). Functions of the Division of Research Facilities and Resources transferred to the newly established divisions within the Bureau: Division of Research Resources and Division of Educational and Research Facilities. Division of Environmental Health Sciences renamed National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. National Heart Institute renamed National Heart and Lung Institute.

1970 Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training renamed Bureau of Health Manpower Education, with six divisions. Division of Research Resources transferred out of this Bureau.

1972 National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases renamed National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases (NIAMDD). Division of Biologics Standards transferred from NIH to Food and Drug Administration, PHS. National Cancer Institute and National Heart and Lung Institute gained bureau status.

1973 Bureau of Health Manpower Education transferred from NIH to Health Resources Administration, PHS. National Institute of Mental Health rejoined NIH and then transferred after 3 months to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

1974 National Institute on Aging created.

1975 National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke renamed National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

1976 National Heart and Lung Institute renamed National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

1981 National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases renamed National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIADDK).

1982 National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases gained bureau status.

Historical Development—National Institutes of Health (continued)

1986 National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases renamed National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases created. The Center for Nursing Research transferred from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and renamed the National Center for Nursing Research. All research institutes, as well as divisions and centers reporting to the Director, NIH, given formal second-echelon (bureau-level) status.

1989 National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders established. National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke renamed the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. National Center for Human Genome Research established. National Center for Biotechnology Information established within the National Library of Medicine.

1990 National Center for Research Resources was created by consolidating the Division of Research Services and the Division of Research Resources.

1991 National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research established within the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

1992 National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute on Drug Abuse, and National Institute of Mental Health were transferred to NIH from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.

1993 National Center for Nursing Research was retitled as the National Institute of Nursing Research.

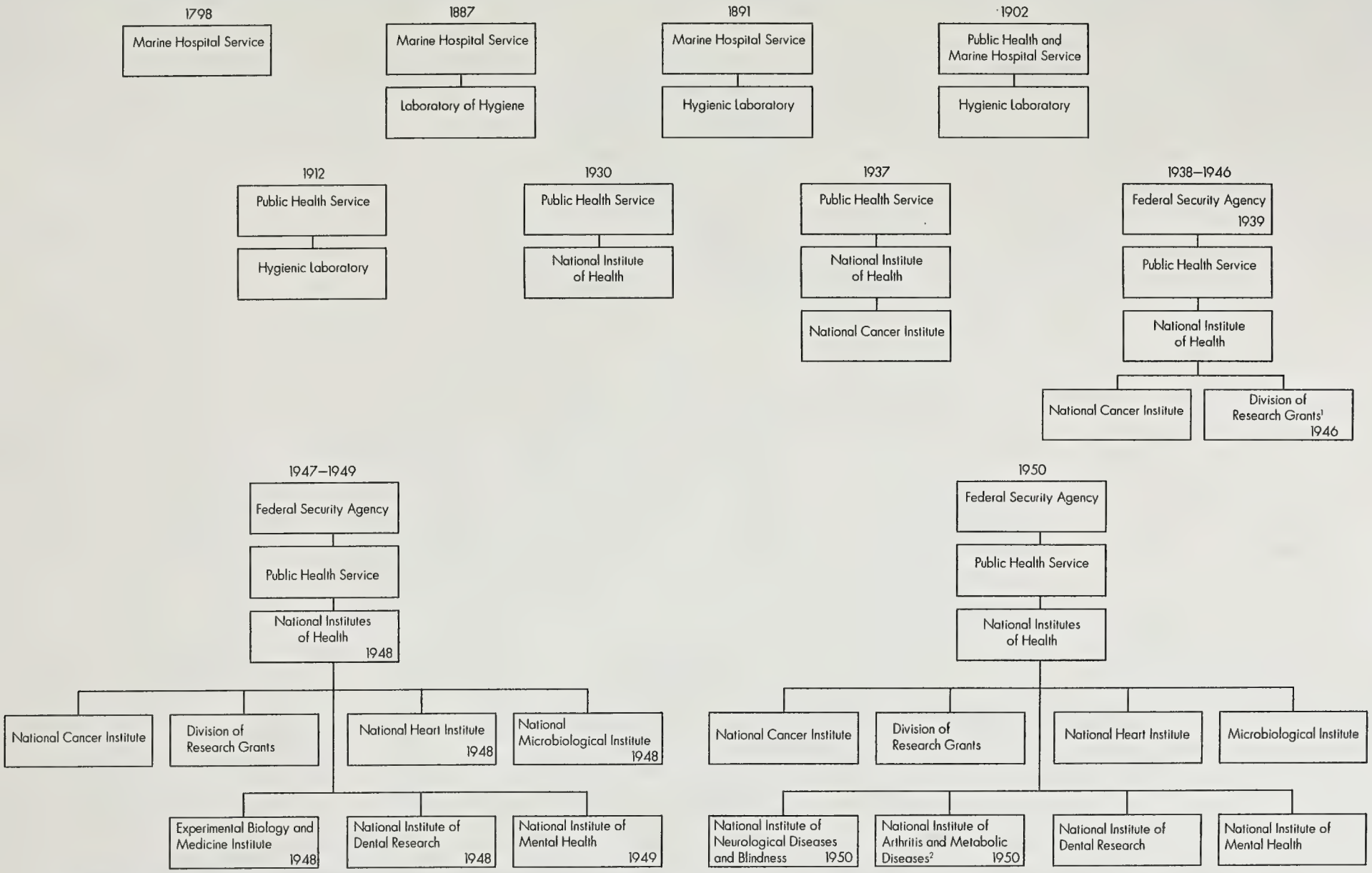
1994 National Center for Sleep Disorders Research established within the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

1995 NIH was established as an HHS Operating Division, thereby elevating NIH to report directly to the Secretary, HHS.

1997 National Center for Human Genome Research was retitled as the National Human Genome Research Institute.

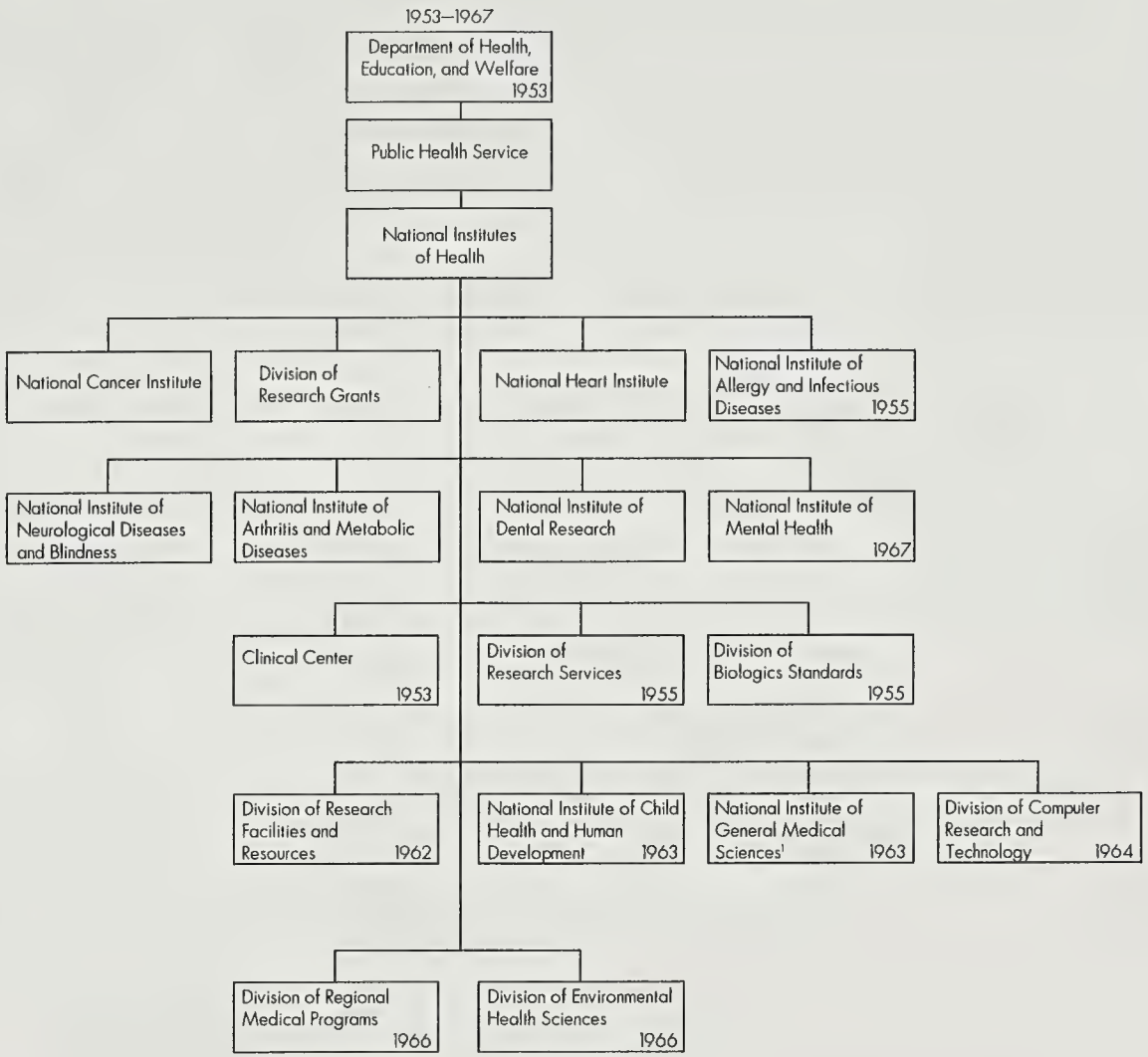
1998 Division of Research Grants was retitled as the Center for Scientific Review. The Center for Information Technology was created by consolidating the Division of Computer Research and Technology and two offices in the NIH Office of the Director.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT—NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH 1798–1952



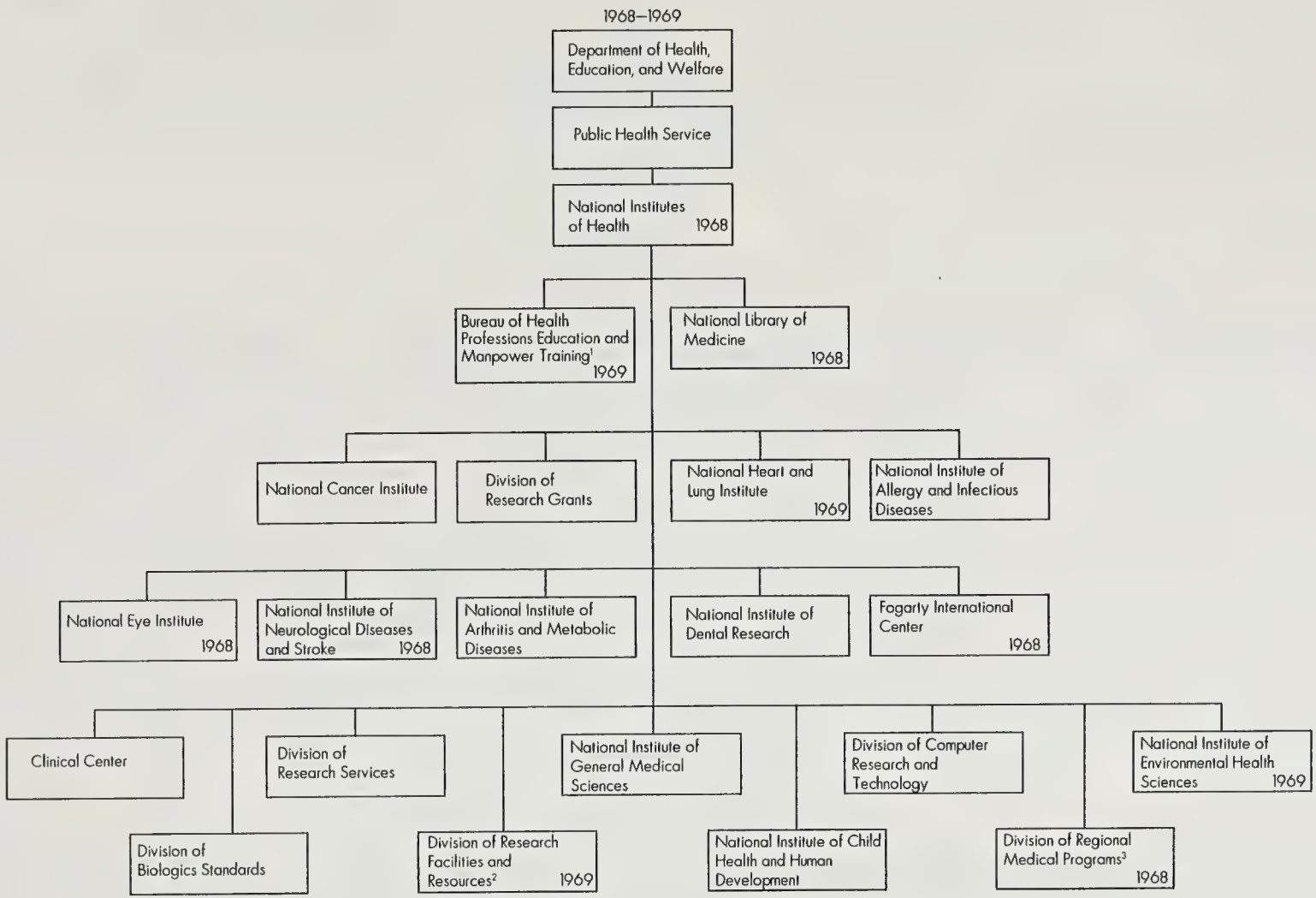
[1] Established as Research Grants Office in 1946 and title changed to Division of Research Grants in same year.
[2] Formerly Experimental Biology and Medicine Institute.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT—NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (Continued) 1953–1967



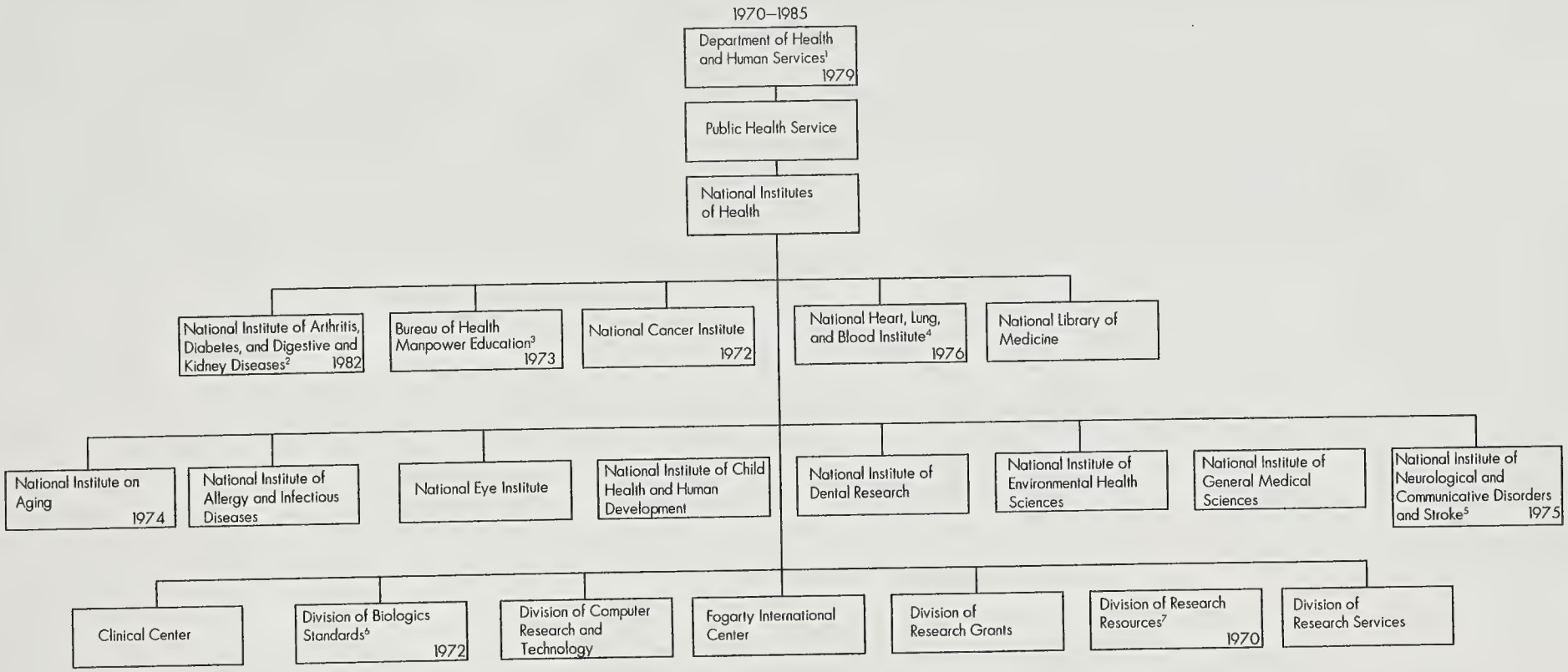
[1] Created as Division of General Medical Sciences in 1958.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT—NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (Continued) 1968–1969



[1] Transferred to NIH in 1968 as the Bureau of Health Manpower.
[2] Transferred to Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training.
[3] Transferred to Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT—NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (Continued) 1970–1985



[1]Title changed in 1979; formerly Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[2]Became bureau in NIH in 1982; formerly National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases. Title changed from National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases in 1972.

[3]Title changed in 1970; formerly Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training. Transferred to Health Resources Administration in 1973.

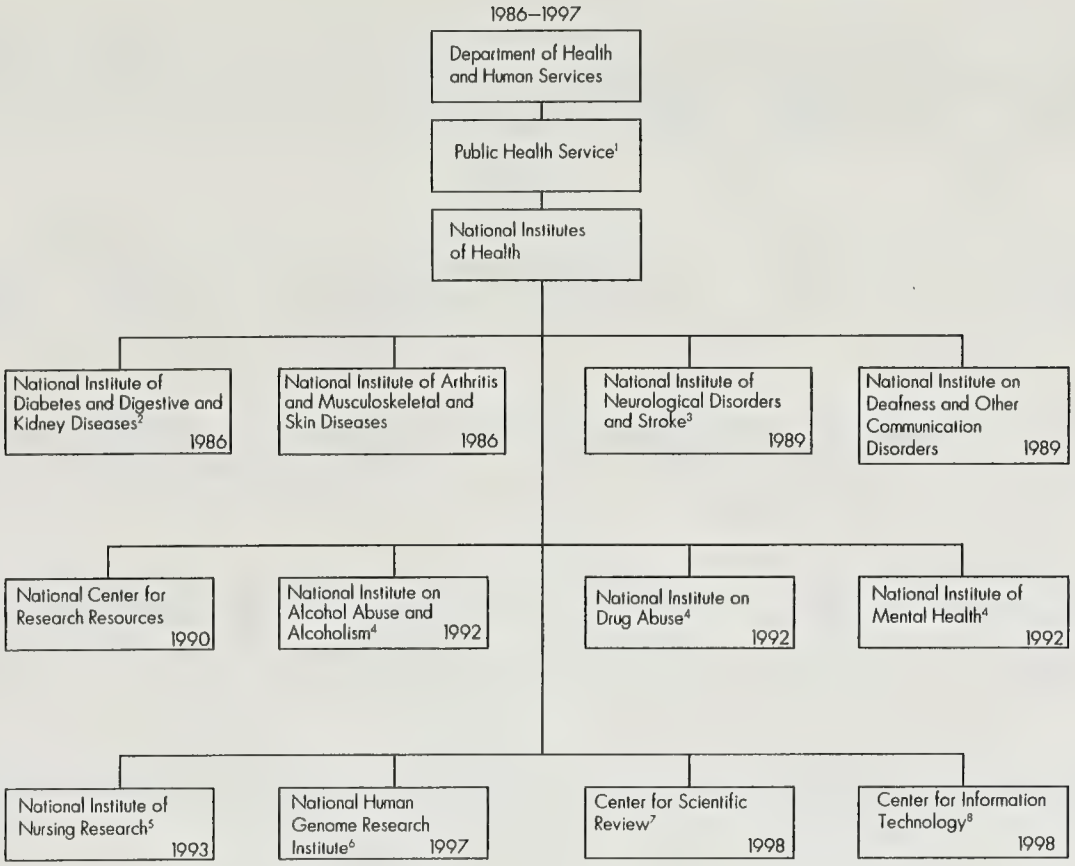
[4]Became bureau in NIH in 1972; formerly National Heart and Lung Institute.

[5]Title changed in 1975; formerly National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke.

[6]Transferred to Food and Drug Administration, PHS.

[7]Transferred from Bureau of Health Manpower Education.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT—NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (Continued) 1986–1998



[1] In 1995 NIH was established as an Operating Division, thereby elevating NIH to report directly to the Secretary, HHS, rather than through the Public Health Service.

[2] Title changed in 1986; formerly National Institute of Arthritis, Diabetes, and Digestive and Kidney Diseases.

[3] Title changed in 1989; formerly National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

[4] Transferred from Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration in 1992.

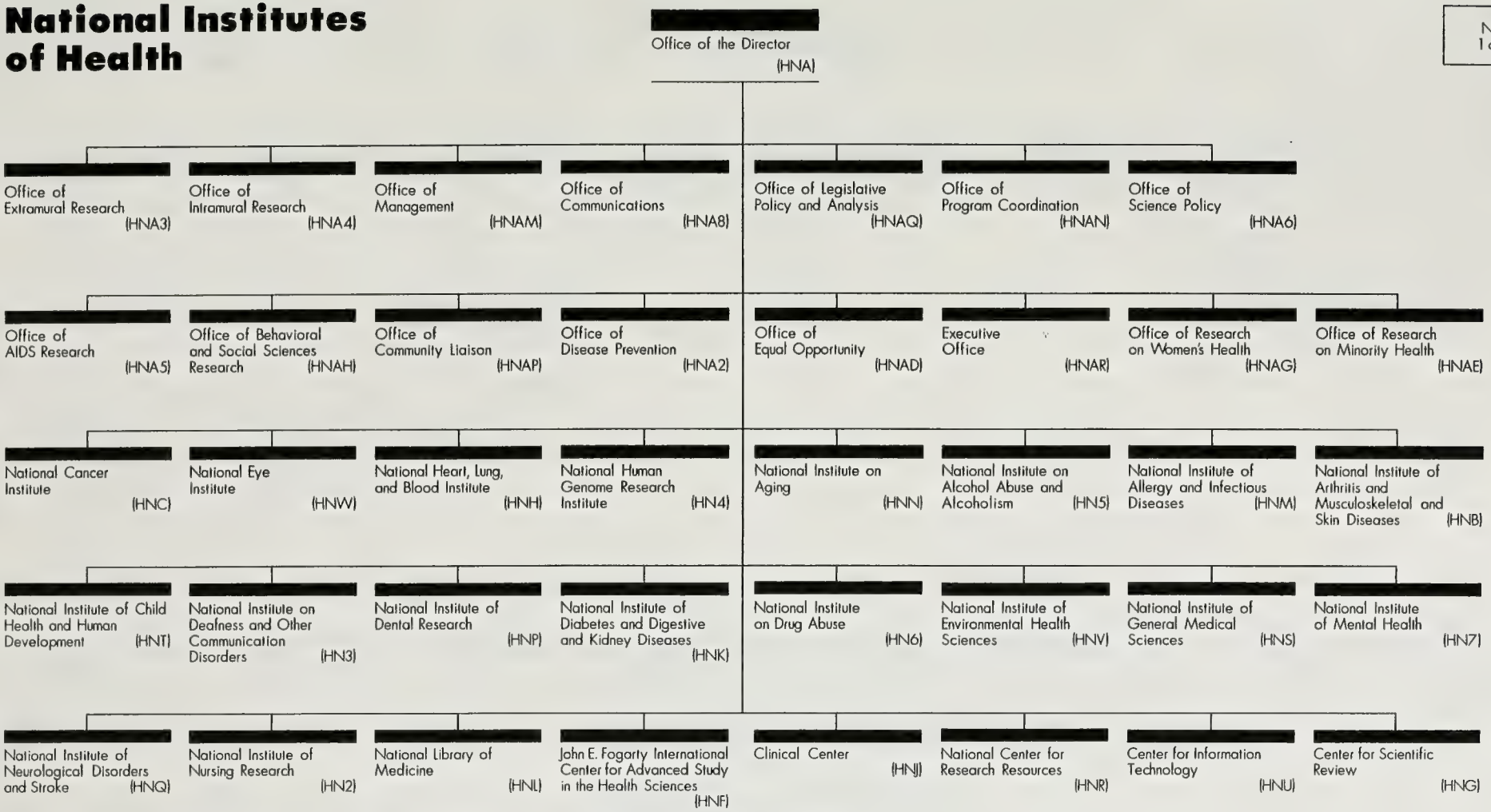
[5] Transferred from Health Resources and Services Administration in 1986. Title changed in 1993; formerly National Center for Nursing Research.

[6] Title changed in 1997; formerly National Center for Human Genome Research.

[7] Title changed in 1998; formerly Division of Research Grants.

[8] Established by consolidating the Division of Computer Research and Technology and two offices in the NIH Office of the Director.

National Institutes of Health



The Mission of the National Institutes of Health is science in pursuit of knowledge to improve human health.

This means pursuing science to expand fundamental knowledge about the nature and behavior of living systems; to apply that knowledge to extend the health of human lives; and to reduce the burdens resulting from disease and disability.

The National Institutes of Health seeks to accomplish its mission by:

- Fostering fundamental discoveries, innovative research, and their applications in order to advance the Nation's capacity to protect and improve health;
- Developing, maintaining, and renewing the human and physical resources that are vital to ensure the Nation's capability to prevent disease, improve health, and enhance quality of life;
- Expanding the knowledge base in biomedical, behavioral, and associated sciences order to enhance America's economic well-being and ensure a continued high return on the public investment in research; and
- Exemplifying and promoting the highest level of scientific integrity, public accountability, and social responsibility in the conduct of science.

Office of the Director

Director's Advisory Committee

Office of the Director (HNA)

- Office of Extramural Research (HNA3)
  - Office of Extramural Programs (HNA32)
  - Office for Protection from Research Risks (HNA33)
  - Office of Policy for Extramural Research Administration (HNA34)
  - Office of Laboratory Animal Research (HNA35)
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  - Office of Animal Care and Use (HNA42)
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  - Office of Loan Repayment and Scholarship (HNA47)
- Office of Management (HNAM)
  - Office of Administration (HNAM2)
  - Office of Financial Management (HNAM3)
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- Office of Communications (HNA8)
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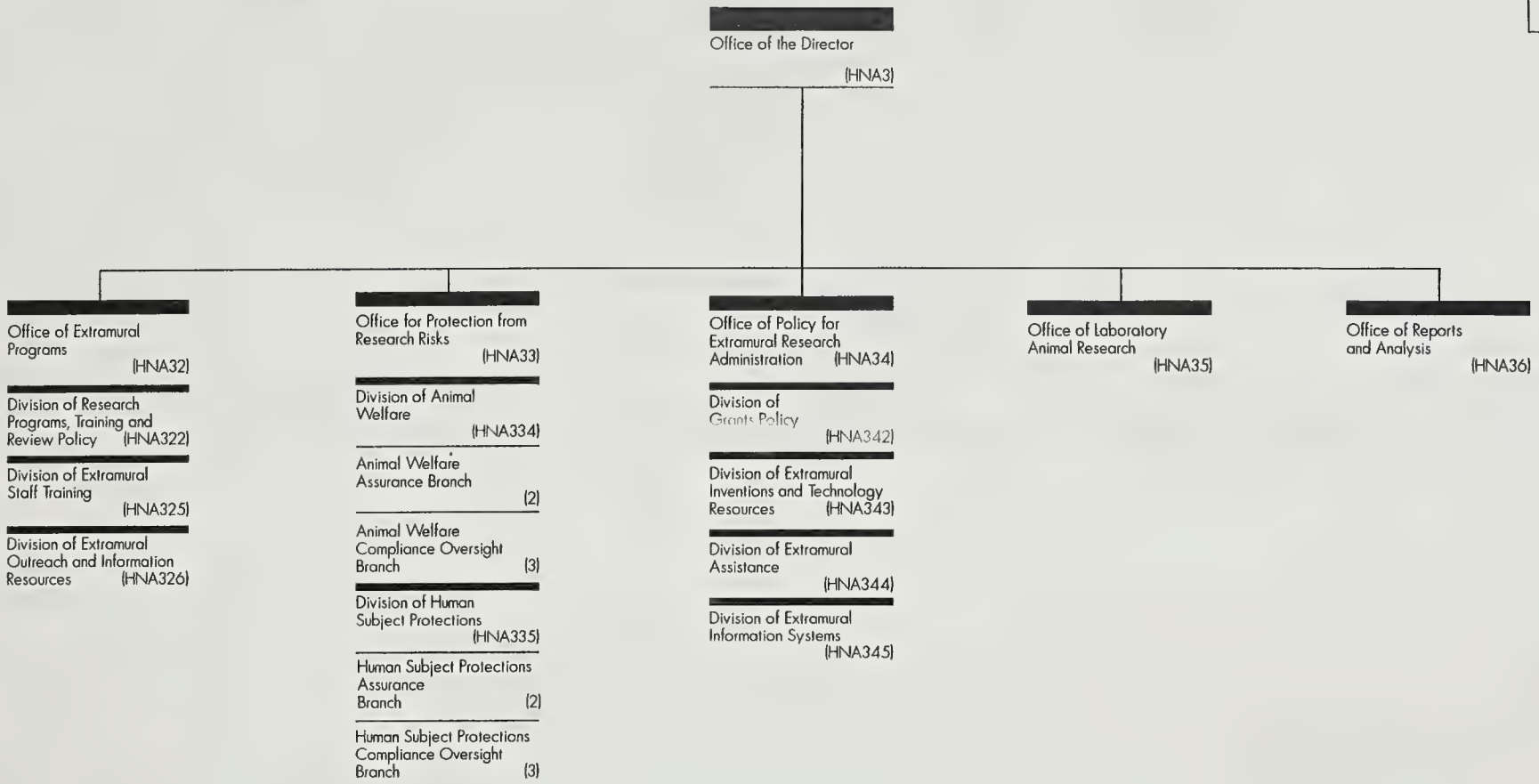
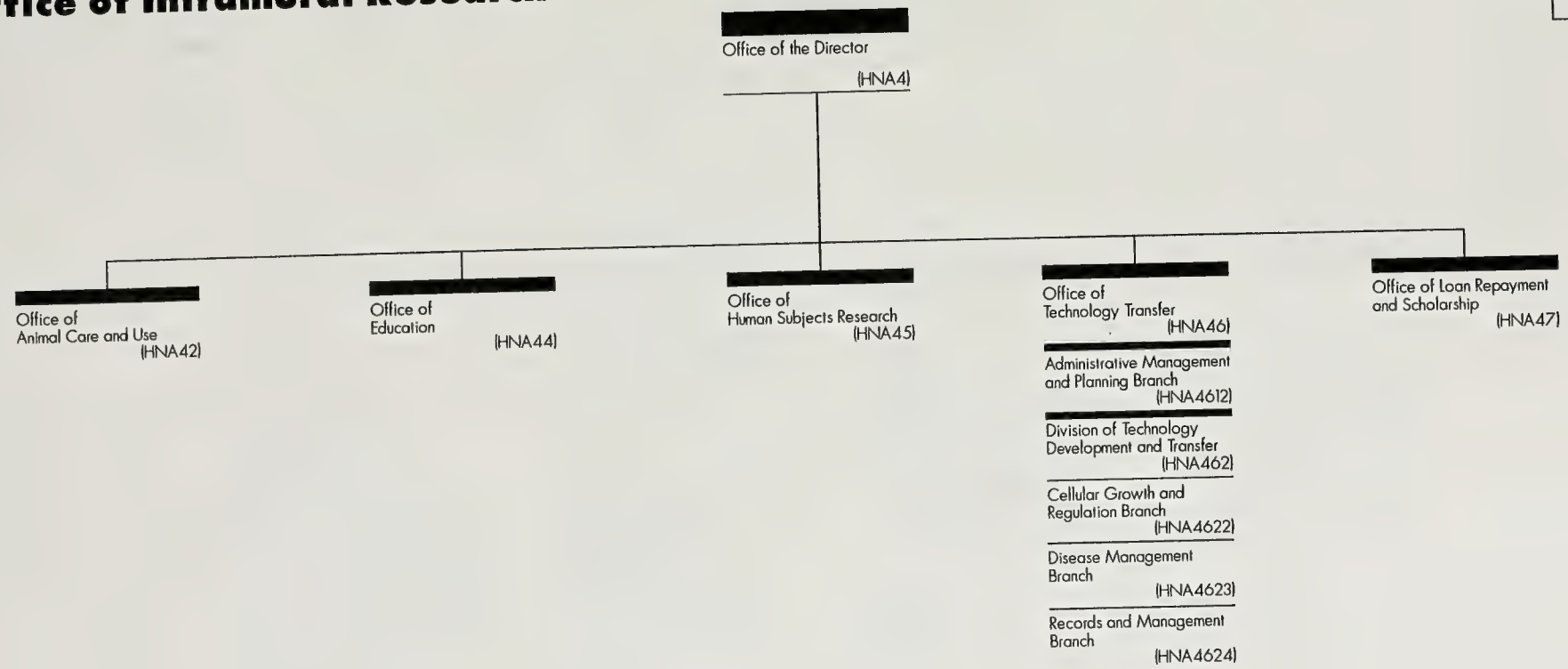
- Office of Equal Opportunity (HNAD)
  - EEO Complaints Management and Adjudication Branch (HNAD2)
  - Affirmative Employment and Programs Branch (HNAD3)
  - Program Planning and Evaluation Branch (HNAD4)
- Executive Office (HNAR)
- Office of Research on Minority Health (HNAE)
- Office of Research on Women's Health (HNAG)

Office of Extramural Research



Office of Intramural Research



Office of Management

Office of Administration

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Office of the Director
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Office of Contracts Management
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Division of Research Contracts
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Division of Acquisition Policy and Evaluation
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    - Crime Prevention Branch (HNAM543)
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      - Locksmith Section (4)
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    - Emergency Management Branch (HNAM545)
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  - Division of Space and Facility Management (HNAM55)
    - Facilities Support Services Branch (HNAM558)
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  - Division of Support Services (HNAM56)
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Office of Communications

Office of the Director
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Division of Public Information
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News Branch
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Audiovisual Branch
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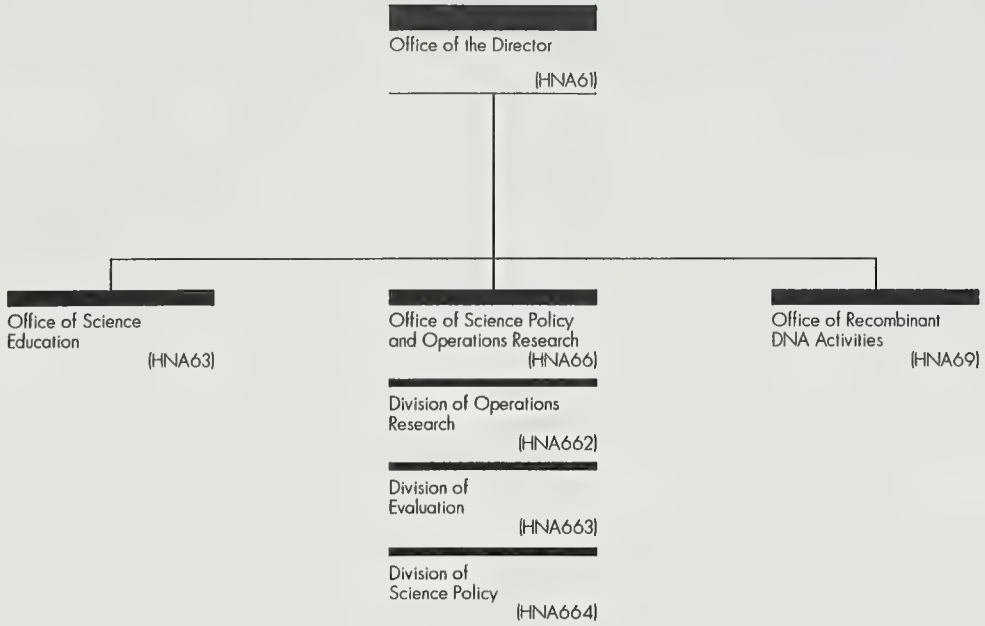
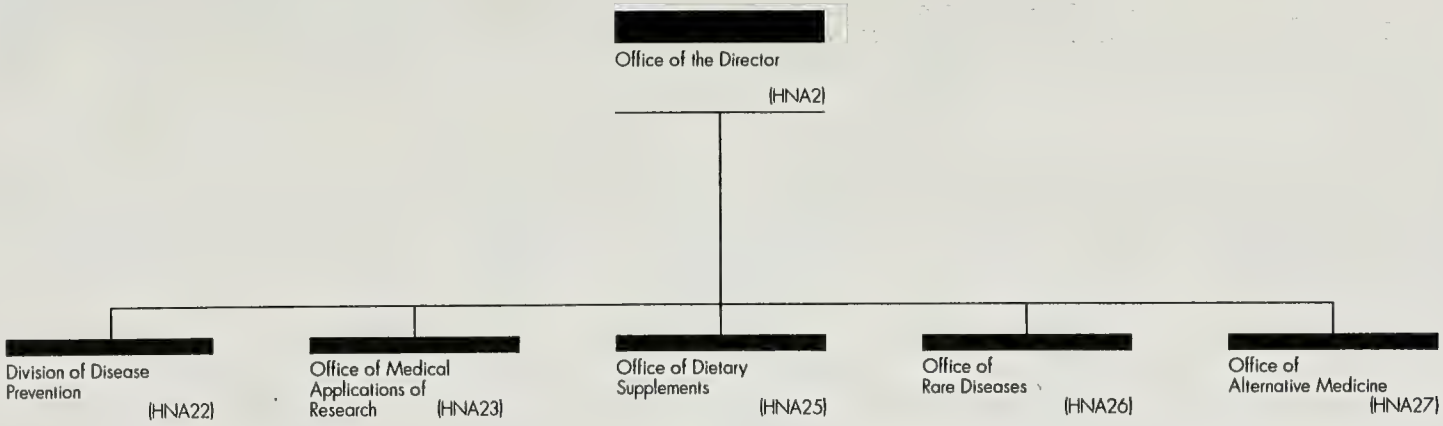
Editorial Operations Branch
(4)

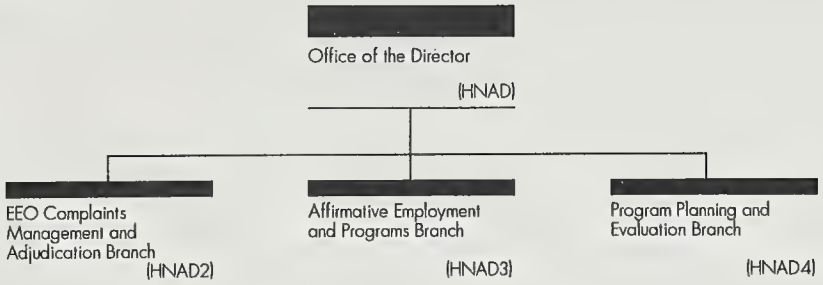
Office of Science Policy



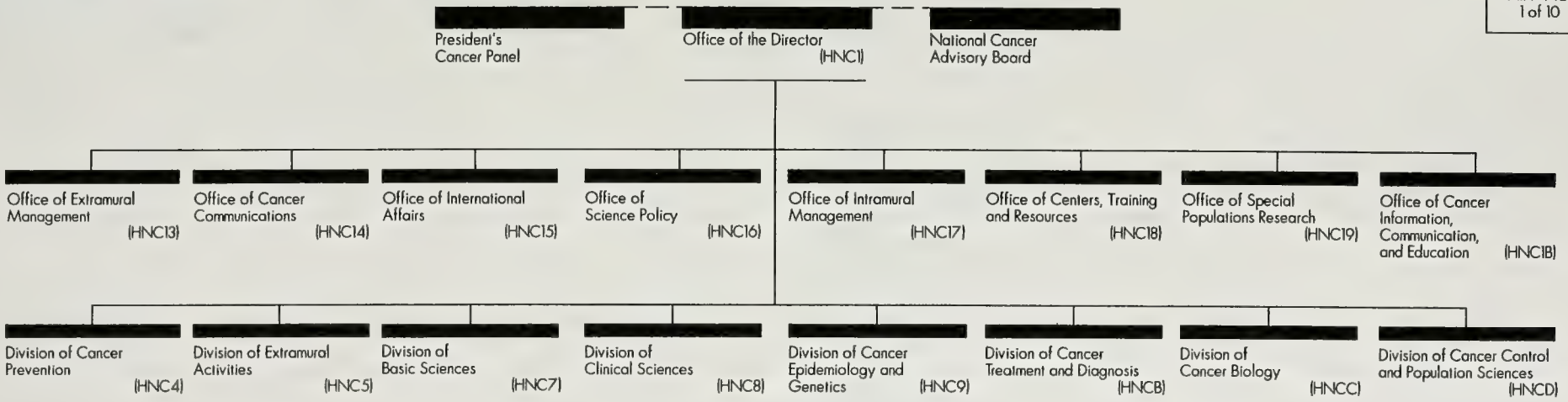
Office of Disease Prevention



Office of Equal Opportunity



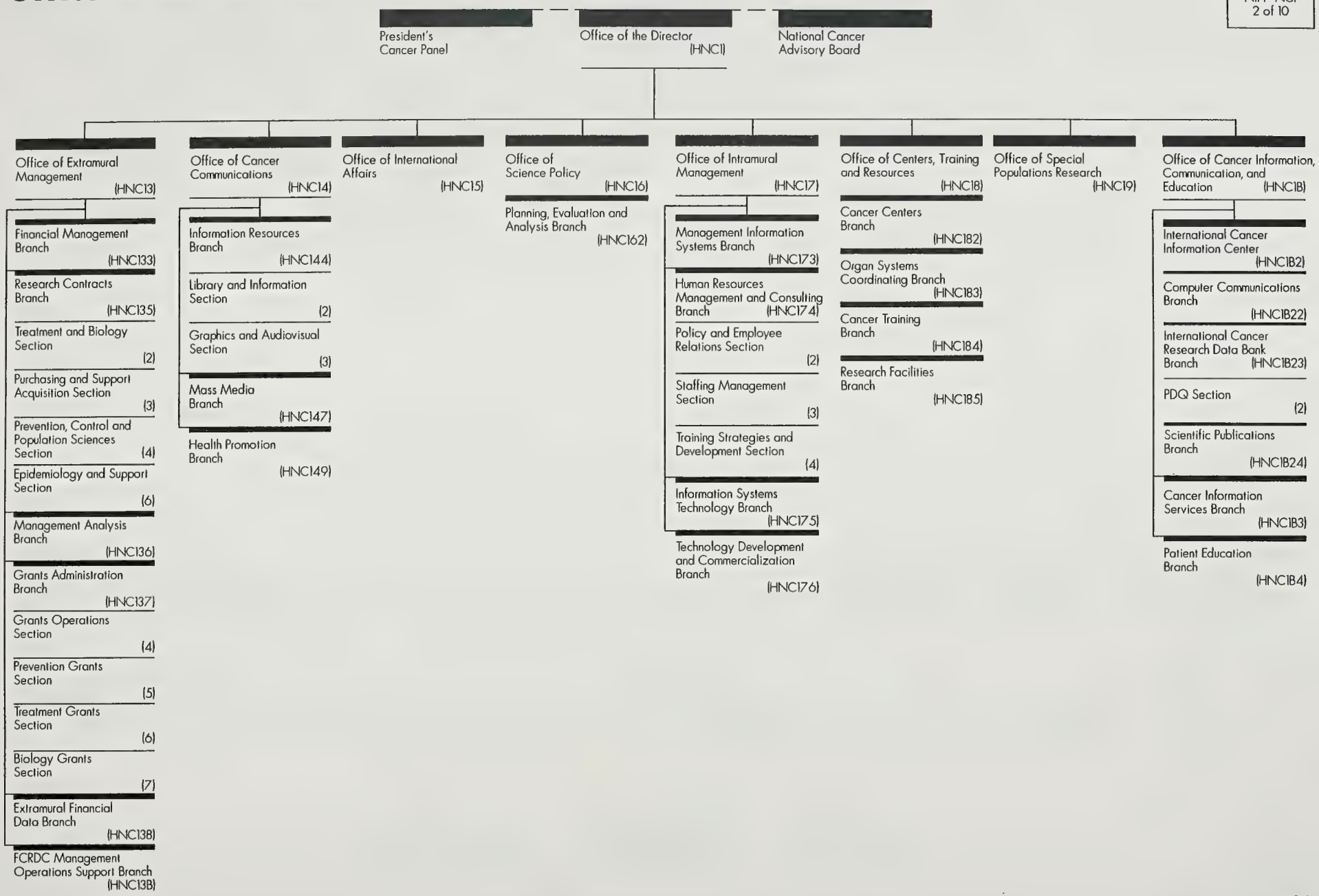
National Cancer Institute



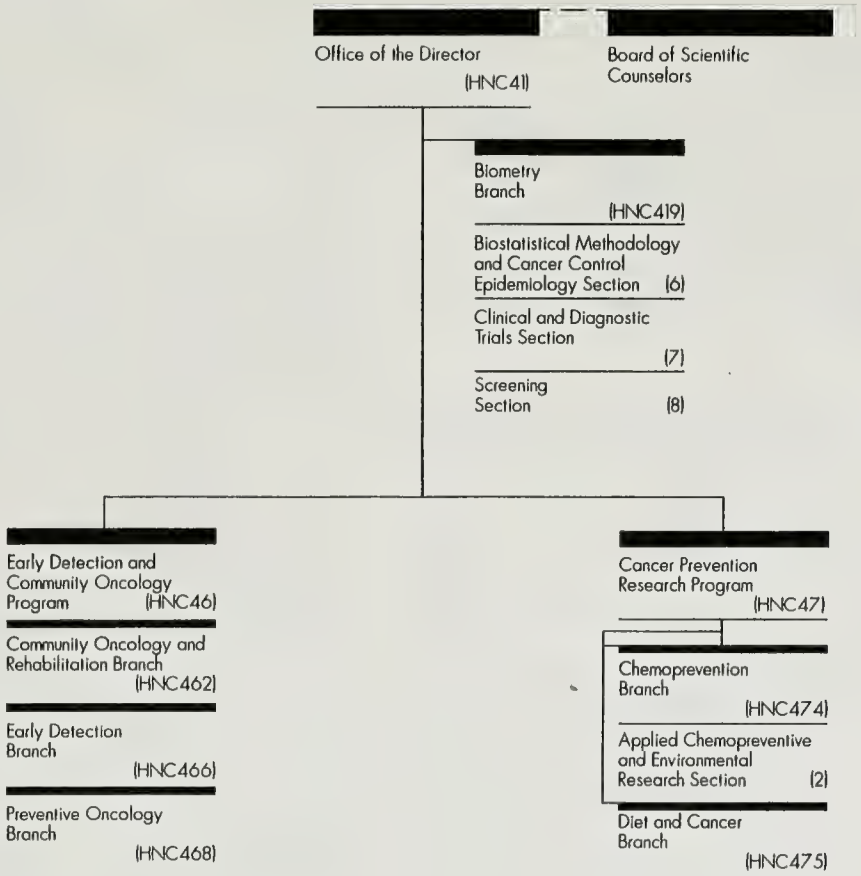
Plans, conducts, and coordinates a national program involving: (a) research on the detection, diagnosis, cause, prevention, treatment, and palliation of cancers and on rehabilitation of the cancer patient; and (b) demonstration of the effectiveness of cancer control methods and techniques. Specifically:

- Conducts and directs research performed in its own laboratories and through contracts;
- Supports and coordinates research projects by scientific institutions and individuals through research grants;
- Supports training in fundamental sciences and clinical disciplines through individual and institutional research training awards and clinical education awards;
- Supports construction of laboratories and related facilities necessary for research on cancer;
- Supports field tests and community demonstration projects of methods and techniques for cancer control;
- Collaborates with voluntary organizations and other institutions engaged in cancer research, training, and control activities;
- Encourages and coordinates cancer research by industrial concerns where such concerns evidence a particular capability for programmatic research;
- Collects and disseminates information on cancer research and cancer control; and
- Consults with appropriate individuals and agencies in the development, coordination, and support of cancer research programs in other countries.

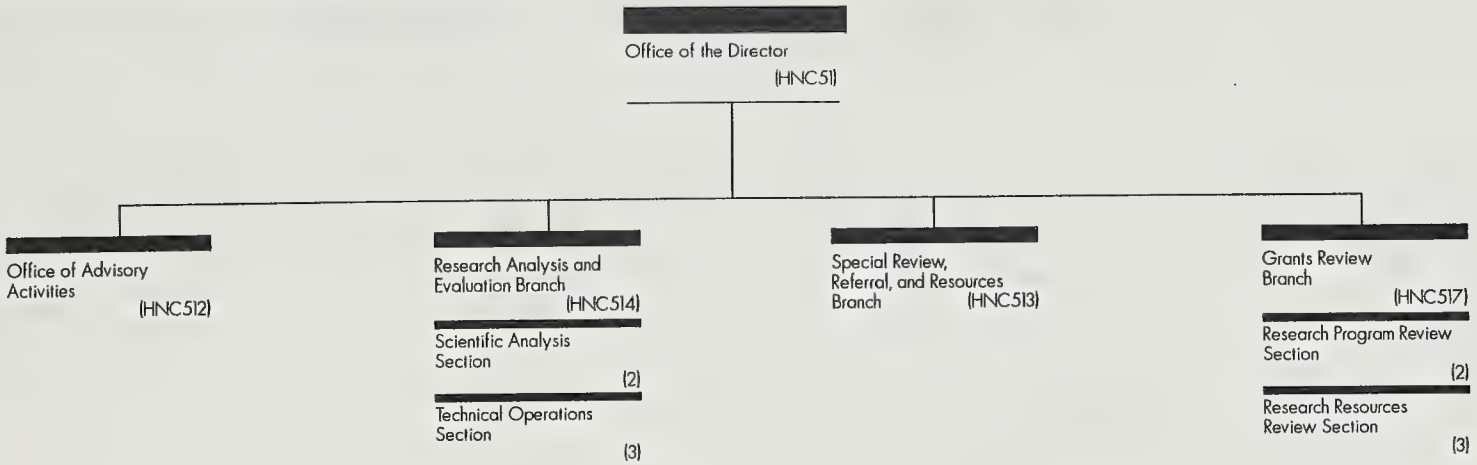
Office of the Director



Division of Cancer Prevention



Division of Extramural Activities



Division of Basic Sciences

[redacted]
Office of the Director (HNC71)

- Laboratory Animal Resources Section (2)
- Laboratory Animal Medicine Section (3)
- Veterinary and Tumor Pathology Section (4)

[redacted]
Office of Laboratory Animal Resources (HNC714)

[redacted]
Animal Sciences Branch (HNC7142)

[redacted]
Basic Research Laboratory (HNC713)

- Cellular Regulation and Transformation Section (2)
- Animal Models and Retroviral Vaccines Section (3)
- Immune Biology of Retroviral Infection Section (4)
- Pathogenic Mechanisms of RNA and DNA Viruses Section (6)
- Molecular Biology of Selenium Section (7)
- Gene Expression and Molecular Pathogenesis Section (8)
- Oncogene Mechanisms Section (9)
- Retroviral Molecular Pathogenesis Section (A)
- Molecular Therapeutics Section (B)
- Gene Response Section (C)

[redacted]
Experimental Immunology Branch (HNC72)

- Transplantation Immunology Section (2)
- Lymphocyte Cytotoxicity Section (3)
- Immune Targeting Section (4)
- Human Immunology Section (5)
- Cell Mediated Immunity Section (6)
- Molecular Regulation Section (7)
- Immune Regulation Section (8)
- Lymphocyte Development Section (9)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Immunobiology (HNC73)

- Cellular Immunity Section (2)
- Immunopathology Section (3)
- Cancer Causing Genes Section (4)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Molecular Immunoregulation (HNC77)

- Cytokine Molecular Mechanisms Section (2)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Cellular Oncology (HNC78)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Biochemistry (HNC76)

- Biosynthesis Section (2)
- Biochemistry of Gene Expression Section (3)
- Biological Interactions Section (4)
- Microbial Genetics and Biochemistry Section (5)
- Protein Biochemistry Section (6)
- Developmental Biochemistry Section (7)
- Gene Structure and Regulation Section (8)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Cell Biology (HNC79)

- Pigment Cell Biology Section (4)
- Biochemistry of Proteins Section (5)
- Multidrug Resistence Section (6)
- Transport Biochemistry Section (7)
- Protease Section (8)
- Crystallography Section (9)
- Chemical Immunology Section (B)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Genetics (HNC7A)

- Molecular Genetics Section (3)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Tumor Immunology and Biology (HNC74)

- Experimental Oncology Section (2)
- Cellular and Molecular Physiology Section (3)
- Cellular Biochemistry Section (4)
- Oncogenetics Section (5)
- Tumor Growth Factor Section (6)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Molecular Biology (HNC7B)

- Biochemical Genetics Section (2)
- Molecular Modeling Section (3)
- Gene Regulation Section (4)
- Biotherapy Section (5)
- Clinical Immunotherapy Section (6)
- Developmental Genetics Section (7)
- Molecular Genetics Section (8)
- Molecular Biology Section (9)
- DNA Molecular Biology Section (A)
- Genetics Section (B)

[redacted]
Varmus Lab (HNC75)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biology (HNC7J)

- Molecular Biology Section (2)
- Cellular Function Section (3)
- Molecular Immunology Section (4)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Human Carcinogenesis (HNC7K)

- In Vitro Carcinogenesis Section (2)
- Molecular Epidemiology Section (3)
- Molecular Genetics and Carcinogenesis Section (4)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Genomic Diversity (HNC7L)

- Human Genetics Section (3)
- Genetics Section (4)
- Immunogenetics Section (5)
- Molecular Cytogenetics Section (6)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Biology (HNC7M)

- Somatic Cell Genetic Section (2)
- Tumor Biology Section (3)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Molecular Carcinogenesis (HNC7N)

- Metabolic Control Section (2)
- Protein Section (4)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Cell Regulation and Carcinogenesis (HNC7P)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Cellular Carcinogenesis and Tumor Promotion (HNC7Q)

- In Vitro Pathogenesis Section (2)
- Differentiation Control Section (3)
- Molecular Mechanisms of Tumor Promotion Section (4)
- Tumor Biology and Carcinogenesis Section (5)
- Carcinogen–DNA Interactions Section (6)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Experimental Carcinogenesis (HNC7R)

- Chemical Carcinogenesis Section (2)
- Cellular and Molecular Biology Section (3)
- Molecular Cytogenetics Section (5)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Comparative Carcinogenesis (HNC7S)

- Cellular Pathogenesis Section (2)
- Chemistry Section (3)
- Inorganic Carcinogenesis Section (4)
- Metals Section (5)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Experimental Immunology (HNC7U)

- Cellular and Molecular Immunology Section (2)
- Experimental Therapeutics Section (3)
- Leukocyte Cell Biology Section (4)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Biochemical Physiology (HNC7V)

- Gene Regulation Section (2)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry (HNC7W)

- Analytical Chemistry Section (2)
- Biochemistry Section (3)
- Organic Chemistry Section (4)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Nutritional and Molecular Regulation (HNC7X)

- Cellular Defense and Carcinogenesis Section (2)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Immune Cell Biology (HNC7Y)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Leukocyte Biology (HNC7Z01)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Molecular Pharmacology (HNC7Z02)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Experimental and Computational Biology (HNC7Z03)

- Membrane Structure and Function Section (2)
- Image Processing Section (3)
- Membrane Biology Section (4)
- Molecular Structure Section (5)
- Structural Glycobiology Section (6)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Molecular Cell Biology (HNC7Z04)

- Chromosome Structure and Gene Regulation Section (5)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Metabolism (HNC7Z05)

- Endocrinology Section (2)
- Chemistry Section (3)
- Nucleic Acids Section (3)

[redacted]
Laboratory of Receptor Biology and Gene Expression (HNC7Z06)

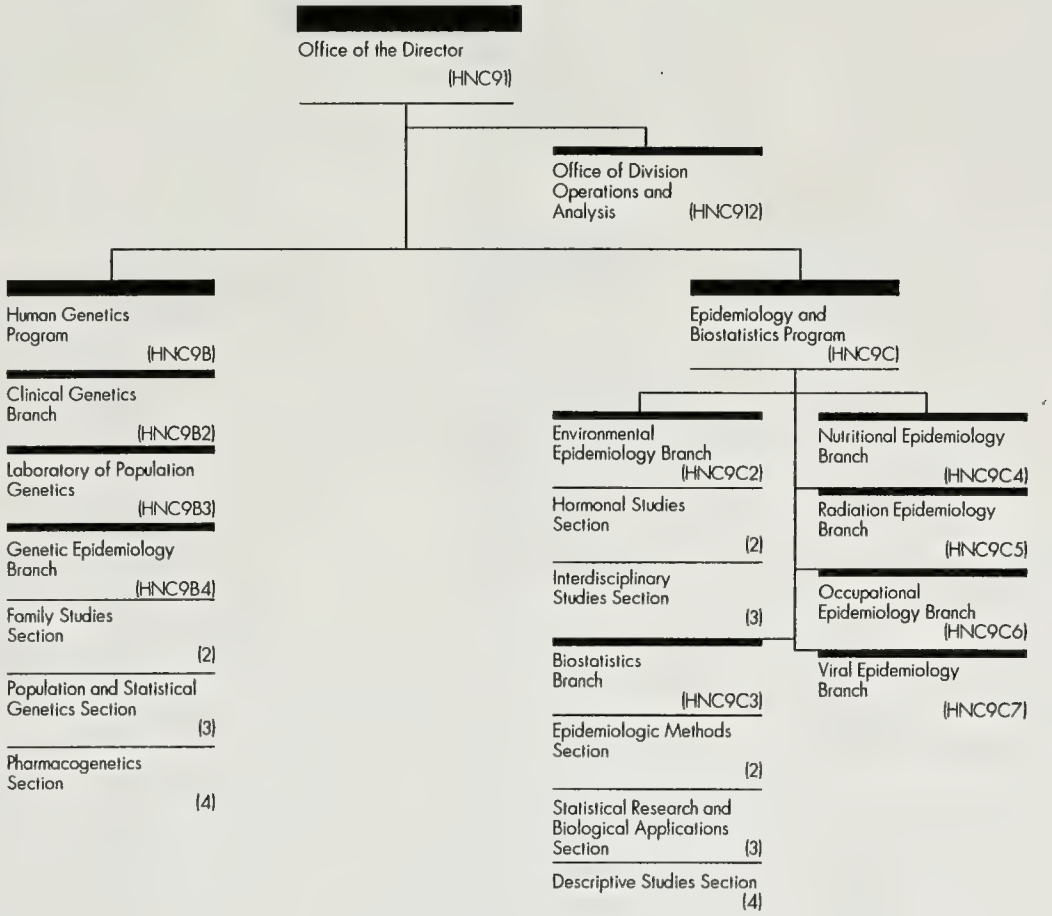
- Virus Tumor Biology Section (2)
- Hormone Action and Oncogenesis Section (3)

Division of Clinical Sciences

NIH–NCI
6 of 10

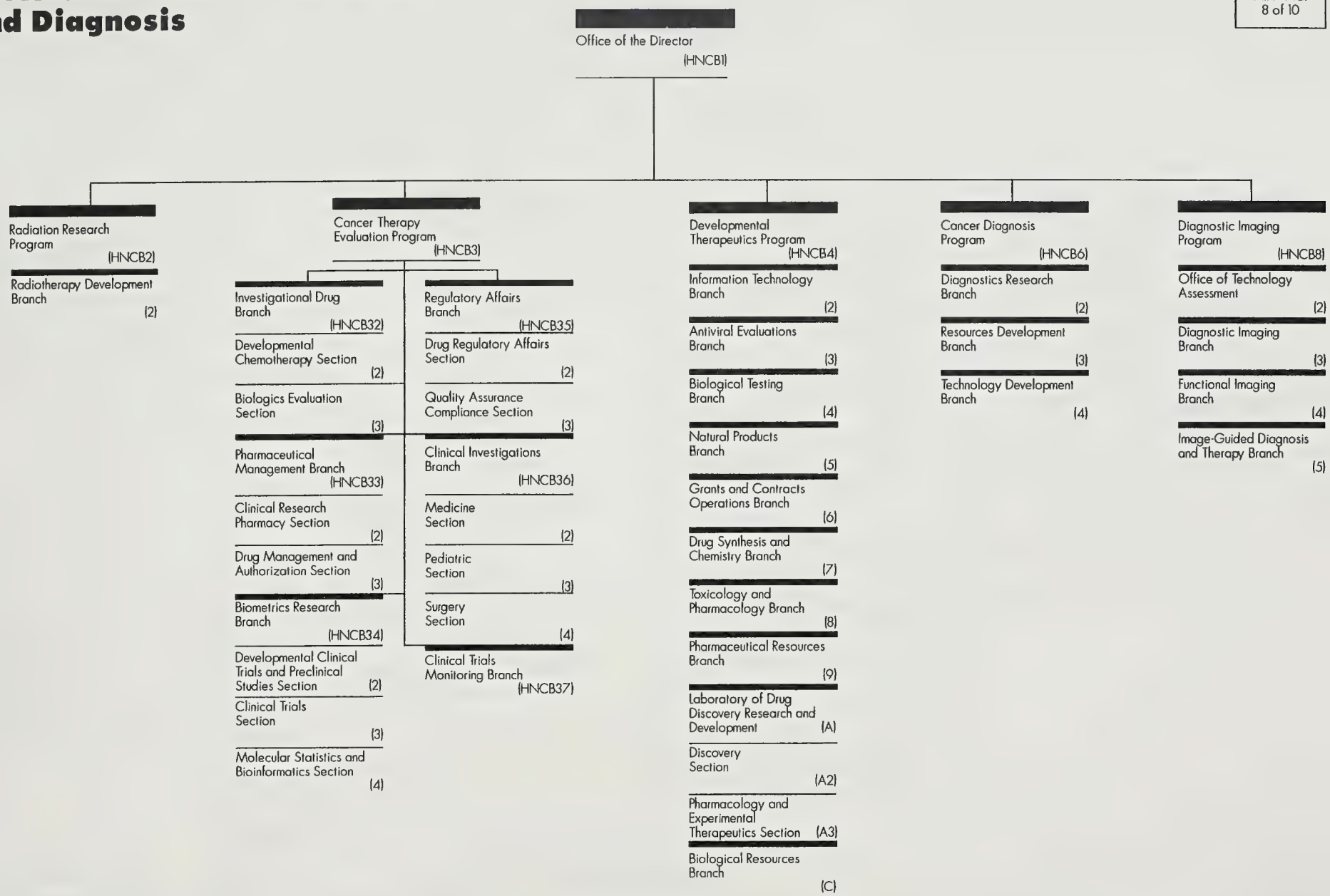
- Office of the Director (HNC81)
  - Biostatistics and Data Management Section (HNC81-2)
  - Dermatology Branch (HNC82)
    - Metabolism Branch (HNC83)
      - Immunophysiology Section (2)
      - Endocrinology Section (3)
      - Cellular Immunology Section (4)
      - Molecular Immunogenetics and Vaccine Research Section (5)
    - Surgery Branch (HNC84)
      - Tumor Immunology Section (2)
      - Surgical Metabolism Section (3)
      - Thoracic Oncology Section (4)
      - Gynecologic Oncology Section (6)
  - Laboratory of Pathology (HNC85)
    - Gene Regulation Section (2)
    - Cytopathology Section (3)
    - Ultrastructural Pathology Section (4)
    - Hematopathology Section (5)
    - Surgical Pathology Section (6)
    - Molecular Pathology Section (7)
    - Extracellular Matrix Pathology Section (8)
    - Biochemical Pathology Section (9)
    - Tumor Invasion and Metastases Section (A)
    - Postmortem Section (B)
    - Pulmonary Pathology Section (C)
    - Women's Cancers Section (D)
    - Molecular Immune Activation Section (E)
    - Clinical Cytogenetics Section (G)
  - Pediatric Oncology Branch (HNC86)
    - Cell and Molecular Biology Section (2)
    - Infectious Disease Section (3)
    - Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics Section (4)
    - Lymphoma Biology Section (5)
    - Molecular Oncology Section (7)
  - Radiation Oncology Branch (HNC8A)
    - Radiation Therapy Section (2)
    - Radiation Physics and Computer Automation Section (3)
    - Inorganic and Radioimmune Chemistry Section (4)
  - Medicine Branch (HNC8B)
    - Experimental Retrovirology Section (2)
    - Medical Breast Cancer Section (4)
    - Experimental Therapeutics Section (6)
    - Clinical Investigations Section (7)
    - Lung Cancer Biology Section (8)
    - Molecular Biology of Differentiation Section (9)
    - Acquired Gene Rearrangements Section (A)
    - Biology and Therapeutics of Solid Tumors Section (B)
    - Experimental Biochemistry Section (C)
    - Experimental Biochemistry Section (D)
    - Experimental Intervention Section (E)
    - Experimental Pathology Section (G)
    - Molecular Mechanisms Section (H)
    - Cellular and Clinical Pharmacology Section (J)
    - Experimental Transplantation and Immunology Section (K)
    - Molecular Therapeutics Section (L)
    - Experimental Hematology Section (M)
    - Cell Signaling and Oncogenesis Section (N)
    - Tumor Cell Biology Section (P)
    - Molecular Signaling and Oncogenesis Section (Q)
  - Radiation Biology Branch (HNC8C)
    - Tumor Biology Section (2)
    - Molecular Mechanisms Section (3)
    - Biophysical Spectroscopy Section (4)
  - HIV and AIDS Malignancy Branch (HNC8E)
    - Retroviral Diseases Section (2)
  - Urologic Oncology Branch (HNC8G)
  - Cancer Prevention Studies Branch (HNC8H)

Division of Cancer Epidemiology and Genetics

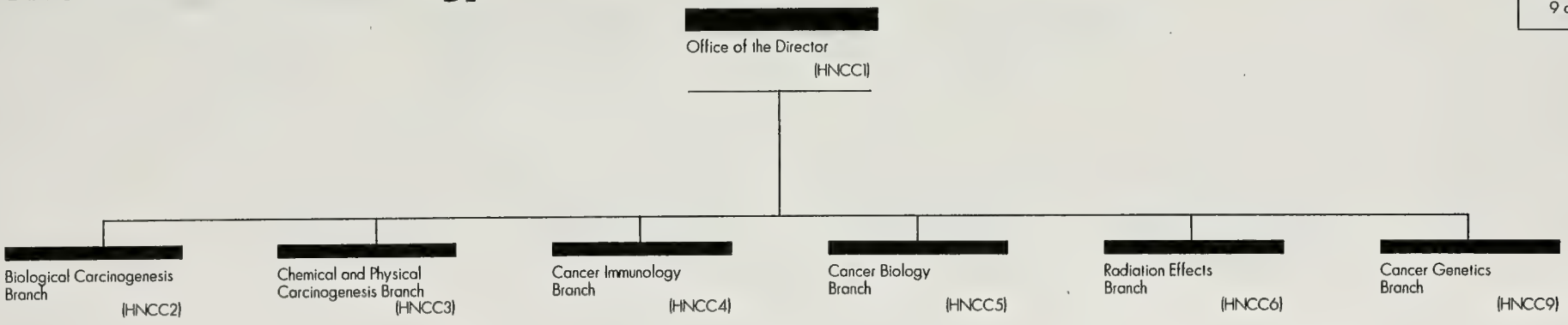


Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis

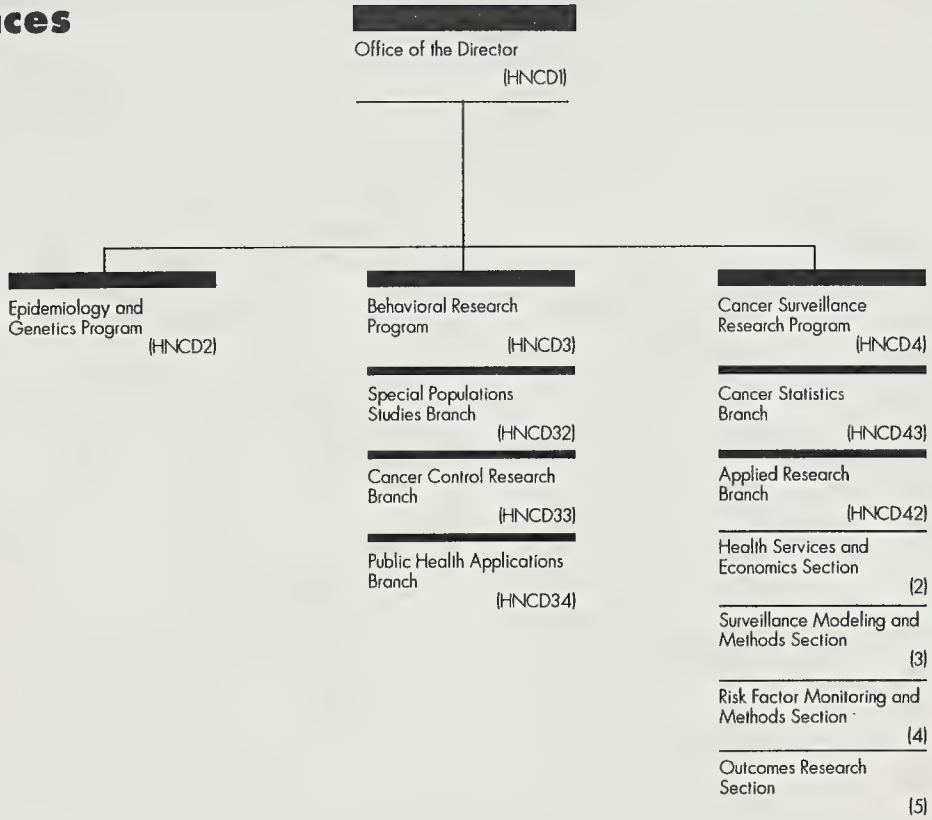
NIH–NCI
8 of 10



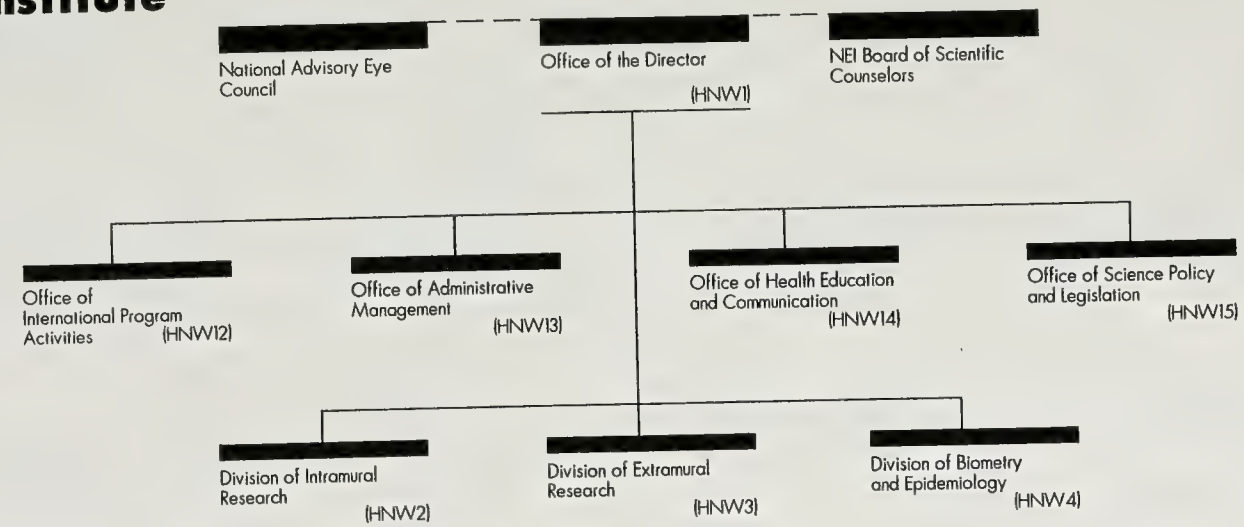
Division of Cancer Biology



Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences



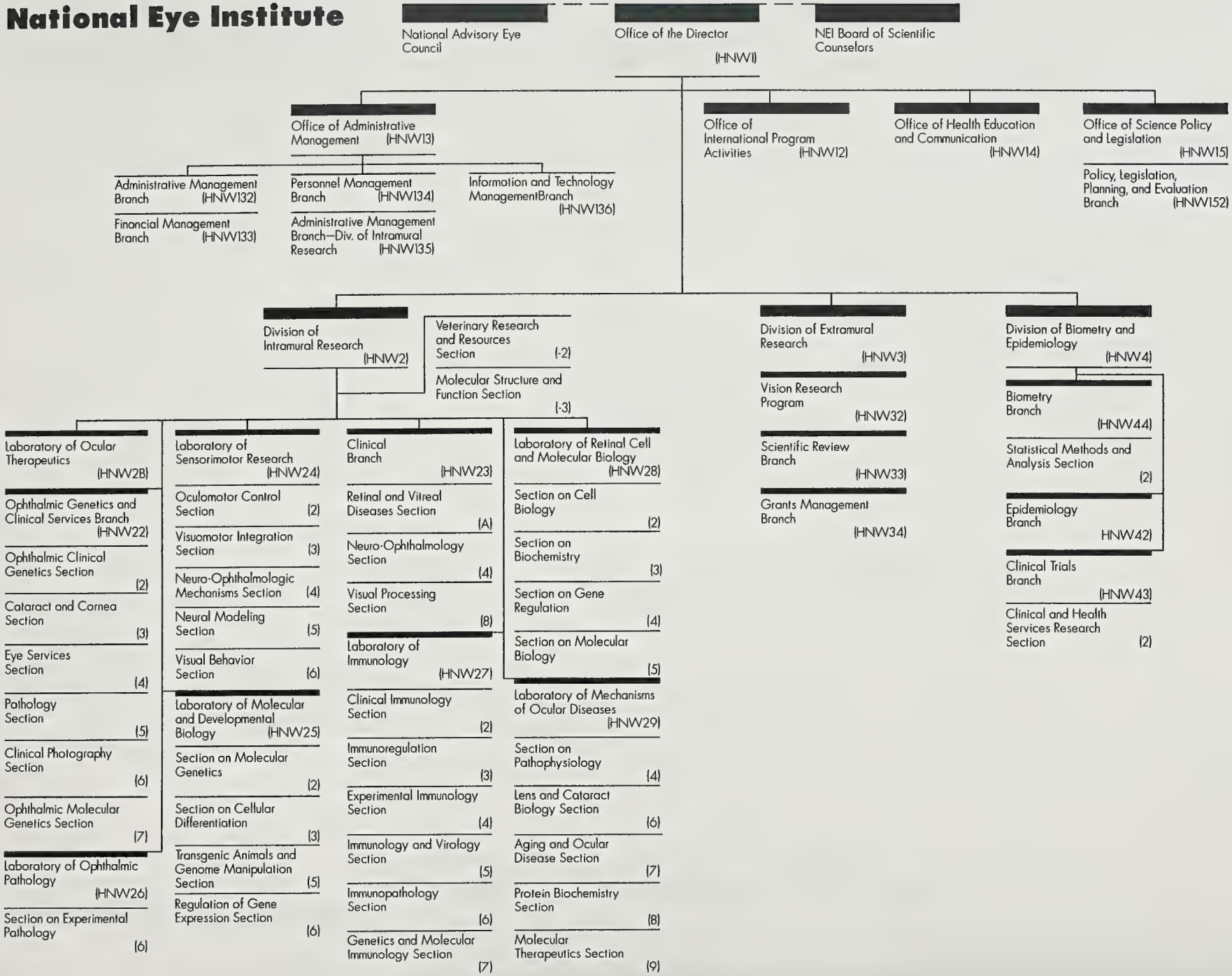
National Eye Institute



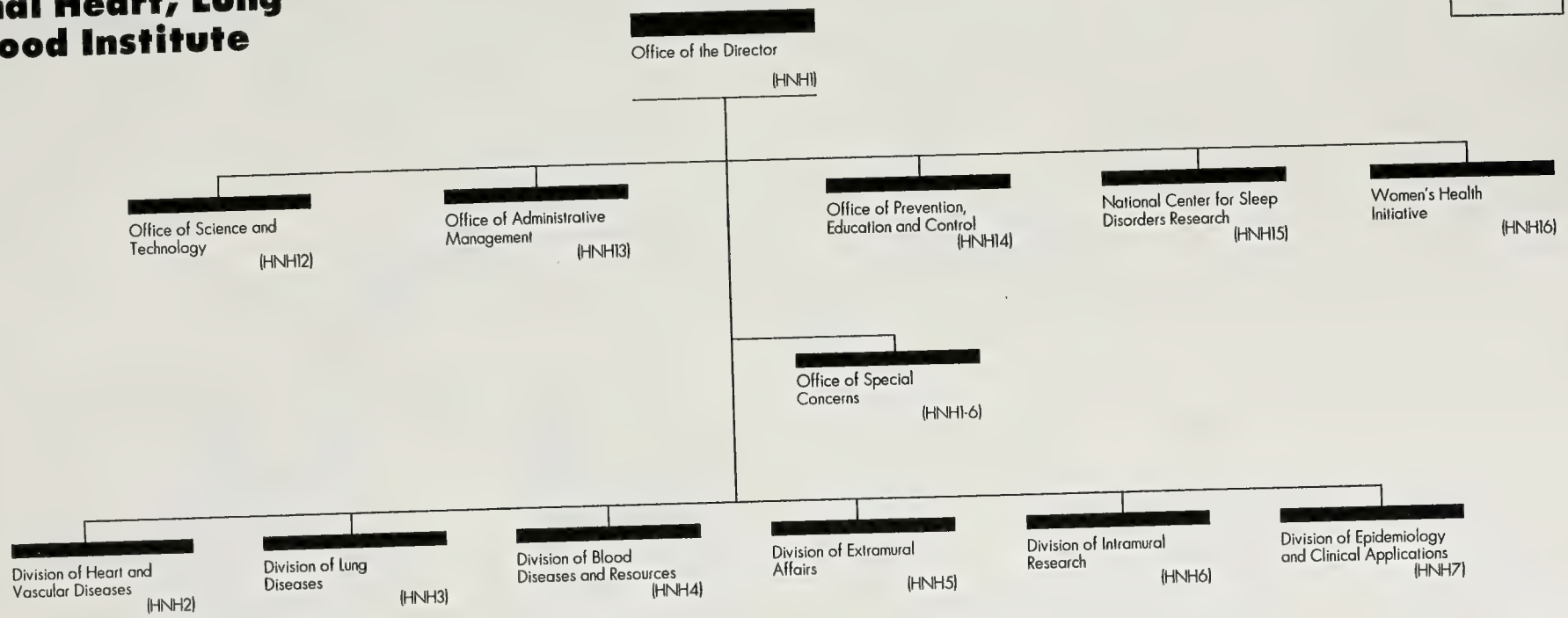
Conducts, fosters, and supports research on the causes, natural history, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of disorders of the eye and visual system, and in related fields (including rehabilitation) through:

- Research performed in its own laboratories and through contracts;
- A program of research grants, individual and institutional research training awards;
- Cooperation and collaboration with voluntary organizations and other institutions engaged in research and training in the special health problems of the blind;
- The direction of the National Eye Health Education Program; and
- Collection and dissemination of information on research and findings in these areas.

National Eye Institute

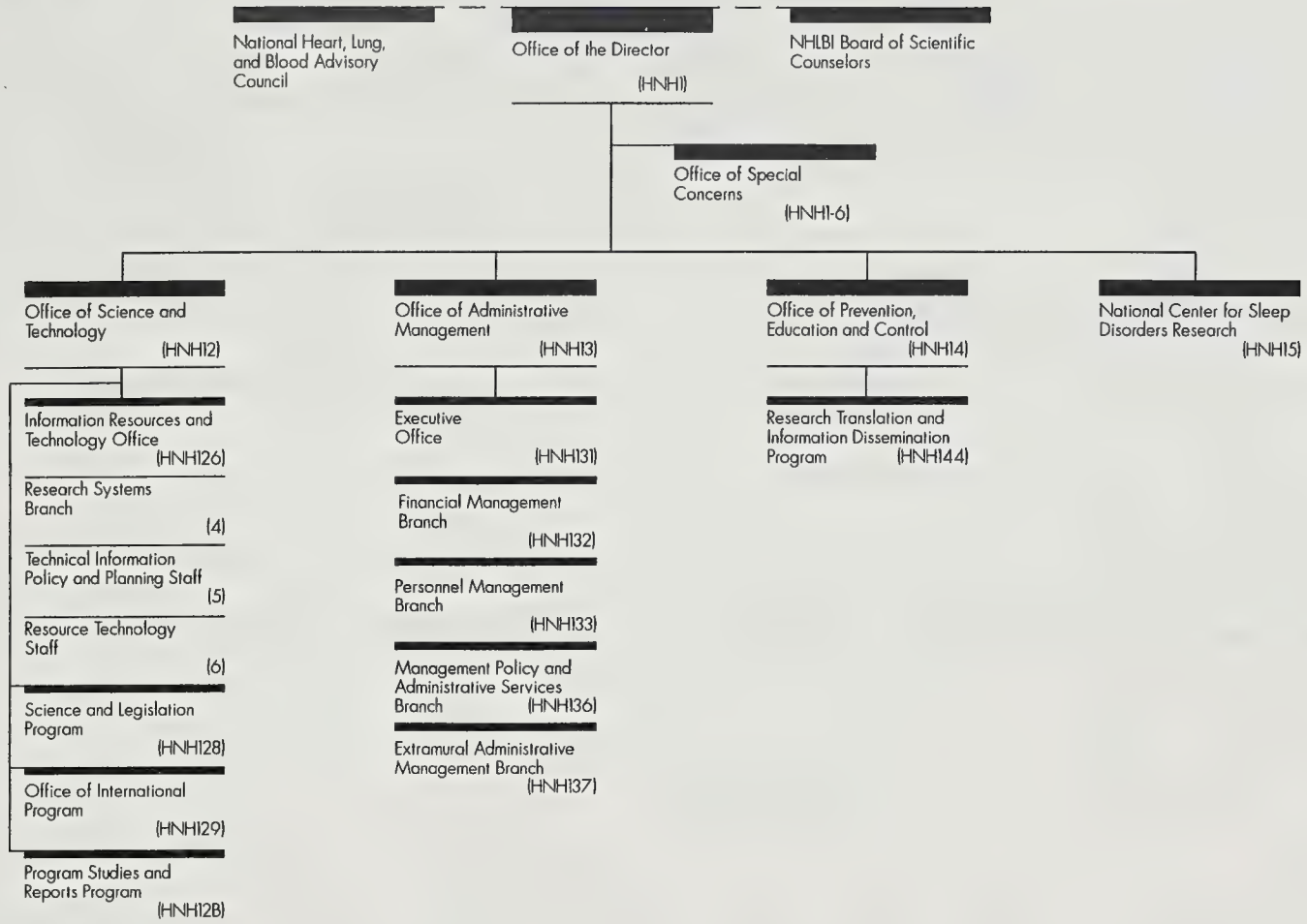


National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute

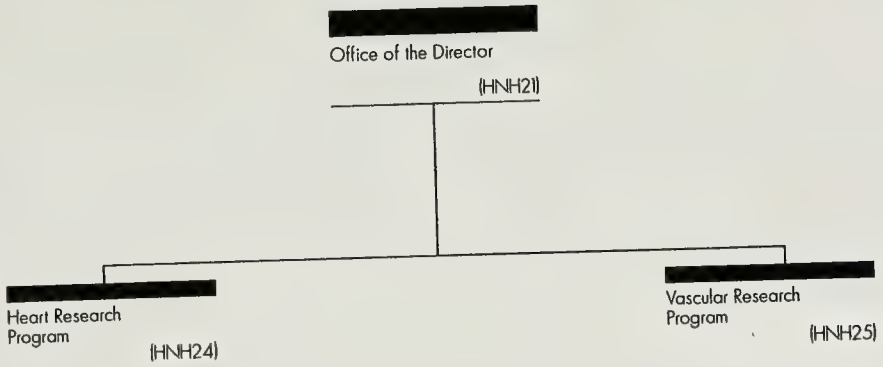


- Provides leadership for a national program in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, blood, and lungs;
- Plans, conducts, fosters, and supports an integrated and coordinated program of research, investigations, clinical trials, and demonstrations relating to the causes, prevention, methods of diagnosis, and treatment (including emergency medical treatment) of the heart, blood vessels, lung, and blood diseases, and sleep disorders through research performed in its own laboratories, and through contracts and research grants to scientific institutions and to individuals;
- Plans and directs research in the development, trial, and evaluation of drugs and devices relating to the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients suffering from such diseases;
- Conducts studies and research into the clinical use of blood and all aspects of the management of its resources;
- Supports training of personnel in fundamental sciences and clinical disciplines for participation in basic and clinical research programs relating to heart, blood vessels, blood, and lung diseases by individual and institutional research training awards;
- Coordinates with the other research institutes and with all Federal health programs relevant activities in the above diseases, including the related cause of stroke;
- Conducts educational activities, including the collection and dissemination of educational materials on these diseases, with emphasis on the prevention thereof, for health professionals and the lay public; and
- Maintains continuing relationships with institutions and professional associations and with international, national, State and local officials, and voluntary agencies and organizations working in these areas.

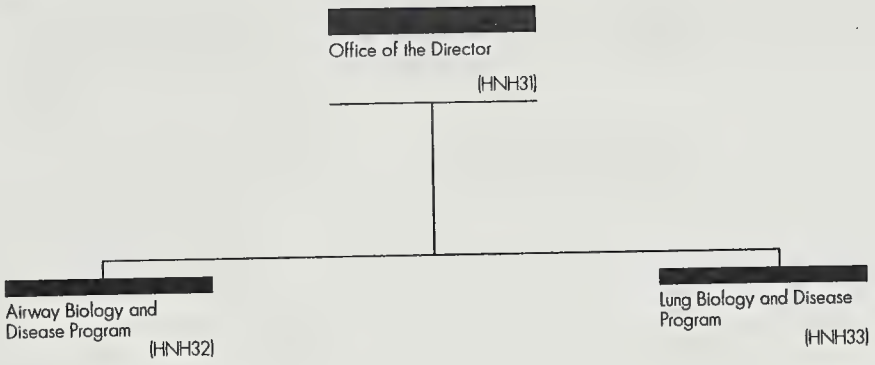
Office of the Director



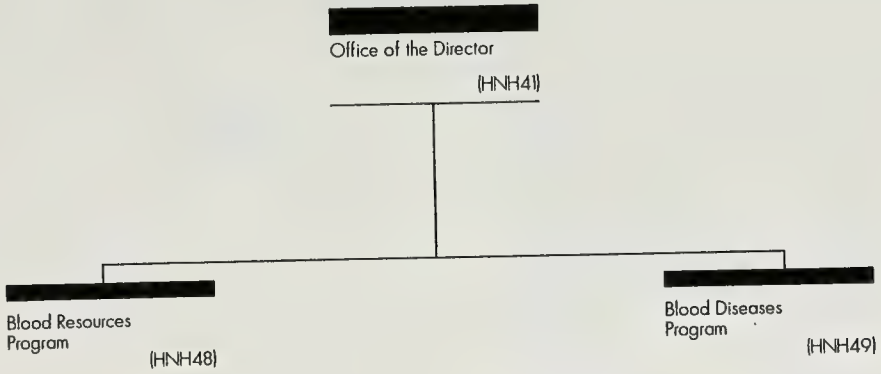
Division of Heart and Vascular Diseases



Division of Lung Diseases



Division of Blood Diseases and Resources



Division of Extramural Affairs

NIH–NHLBI
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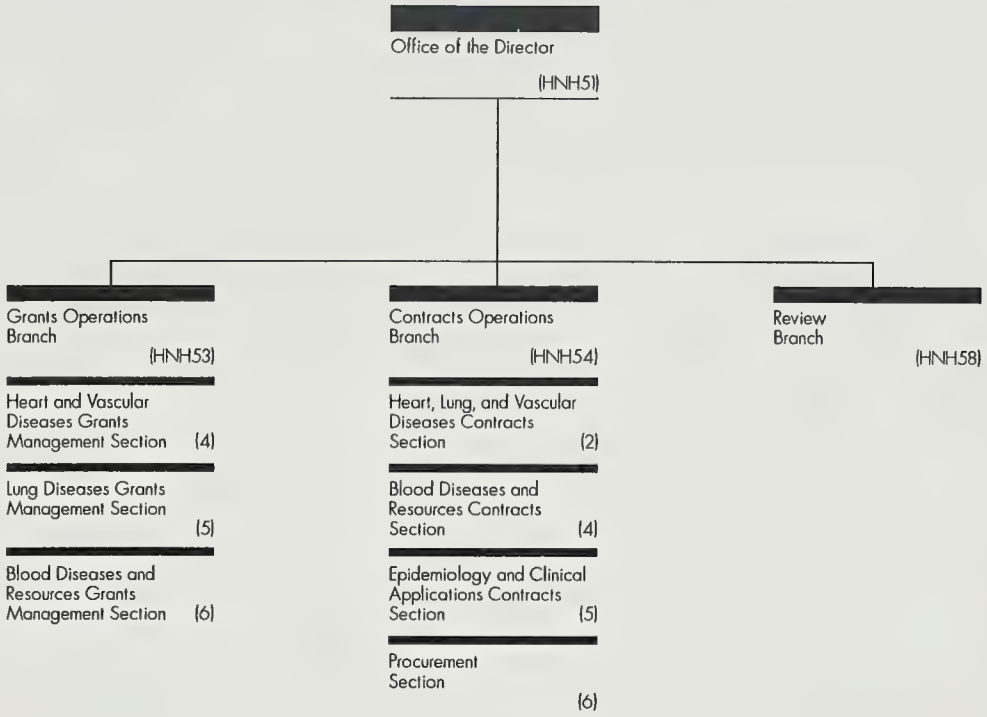


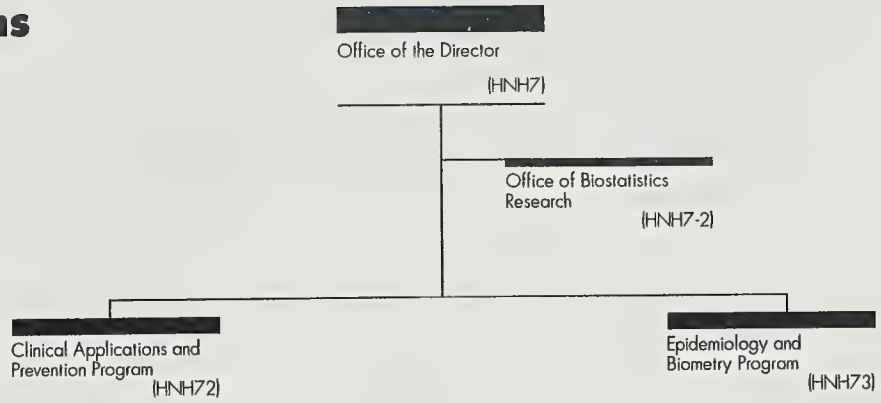
Division of Intramural Research

Office of the Director (HNH61)

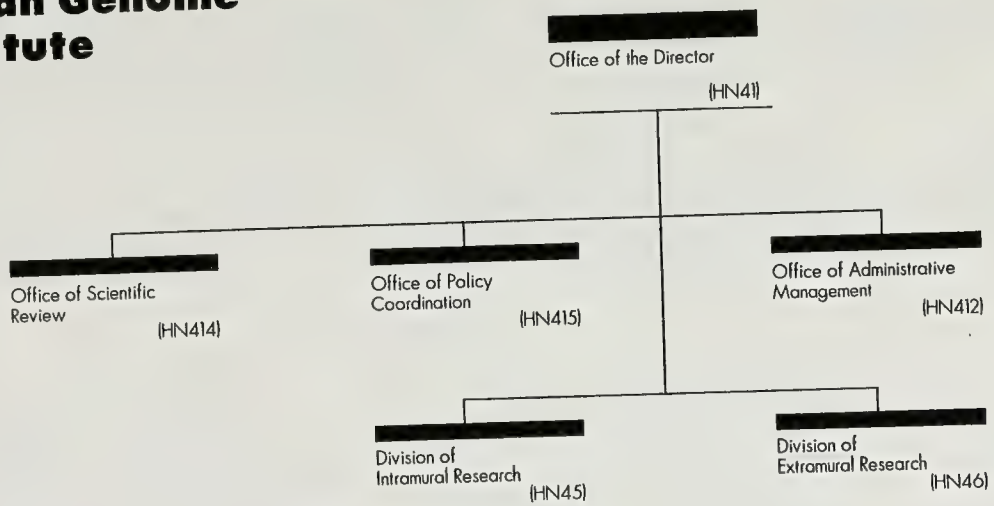
- Technology Transfer Service Center (HNH614)
- Administrative Management Branch (HNH613)
  - Central Purchasing Section (2)
  - Administrative Services Section (3)
  - Pathology Section (4)

- Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Metabolism (HNH6E)
  - Renal Mechanisms Section (2)
  - Transport Physiology Section (3)
  - Renal Cellular and Molecular Biology Section (6)
- Laboratory of Molecular Immunology (HNH66)
  - Lymphocyte Activation Section (2)
  - Intracellular Signaling Section (3)
  - Chemical Pharmacology Section (4)
  - Molecular and Cellular Toxicology Section (5)
- Laboratory of Biochemistry (HNH6B)
  - Enzymes Section (2)
  - Intermediary Metabolism and Bioenergetics Section (3)
  - Protein Chemistry Section (4)
  - Metabolic Regulation Section (5)
  - Protein Function in Disease Section (7)
- Laboratory of Cell Biology (HNH6H)
  - Cellular Physiology Section (2)
  - Cellular Biochemistry and Ultrastructure Section (3)
  - Membrane Enzymology Section (4)
  - Molecular Cell Biology Section (7)
- Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics (HNH6K)
  - Molecular Biology Section (2)
  - Macromolecules Section (3)
- Laboratory of Cardiac Energetics (HNH6Q)
- Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry (HNH6L)
  - Chemical Structure Section (3)
  - Structural Biophysics Section (5)
- Molecular Hematology Branch (HNH6M)
  - Molecular Genetics Section (2)
  - Protein Biosynthesis Section (3)
- Laboratory of Animal Medicine and Surgery (HNH63)
- Laboratory of Cell Signalling (HNH6S)
- Molecular Disease Branch (HNH62)
  - Section on Experimental Atherosclerosis (2)
  - Cell Biology Section (3)
  - Molecular Biology Section (4)
  - Peptide Chemistry Section (6)
- Cardiology Branch (HNH64)
  - Clinical Physiology and Molecular and Cellular Biology Section (2)
  - Nuclear Cardiology Section (3)
  - Cardiac Catheterization Section (4)
  - Cardiac Consultation Section (5)
  - Experimental Physiology and Pharmacology Section (6)
  - Inherited Cardiovascular Disease Section (7)
- Hypertension–Endocrine Branch (HNH67)
  - Experimental Theraputics Section (3)
- Clinical Hematology Branch (HNH6N)
  - Section on Molecular Biology (2)
- Hematology Branch (HNH6R)
- Laboratory of Molecular Cardiology (HNH6P)
  - Cellular and Molecular Motility Section (2)
  - Muscle Molecular Biology Section (3)
- Pulmonary Critical Care Medicine Branch (HNH69)
  - Metabolic Regulation Section (2)
  - Biochemical Physiology Section (3)
  - Molecular Mechanisms Section (4)
  - Pulmonary and Cardiac Assist Devices Section (5)
  - Clinical Studies Section (6)

Division of Epidemiology and Clinical Applications

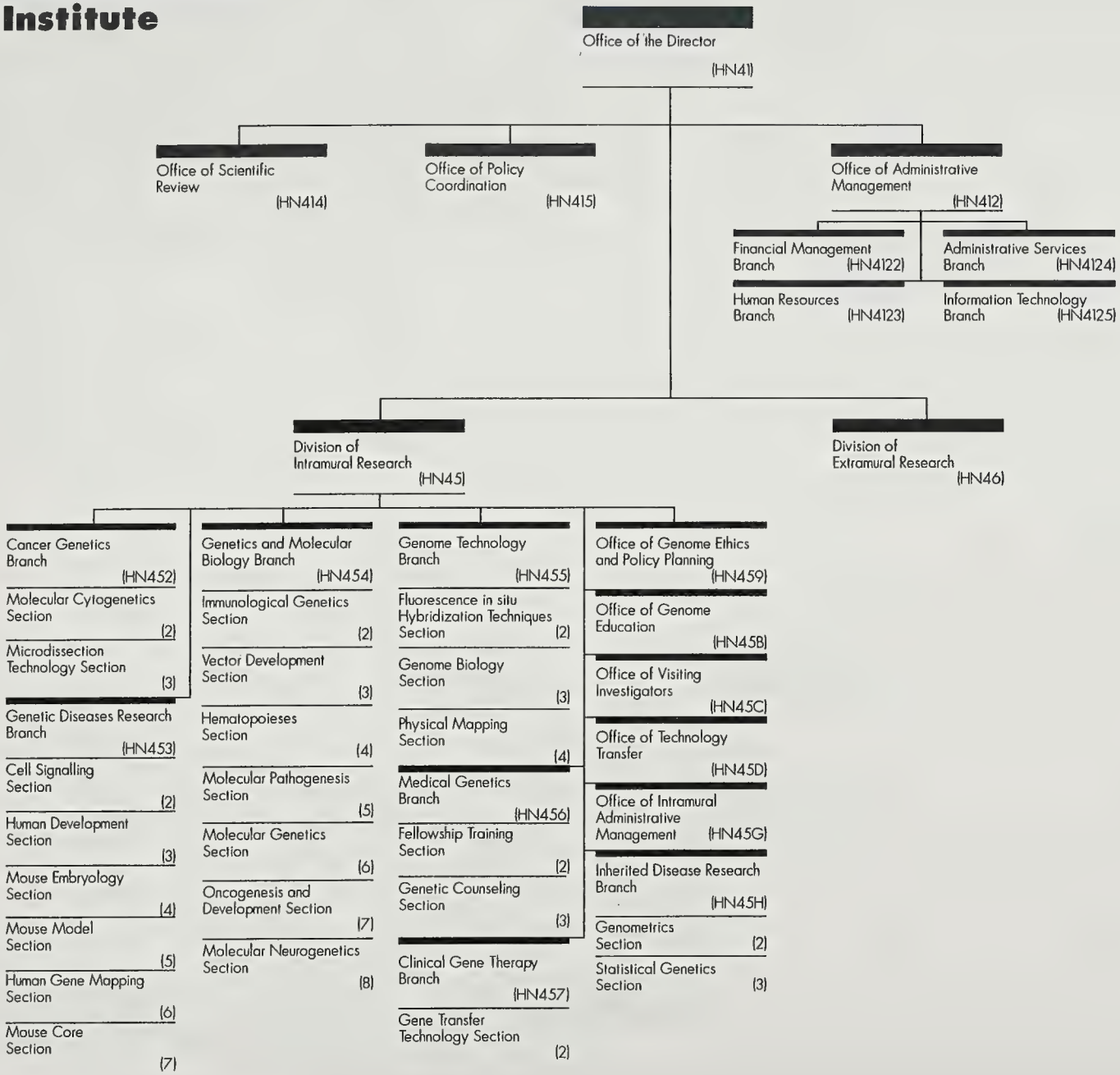


National Human Genome Research Institute

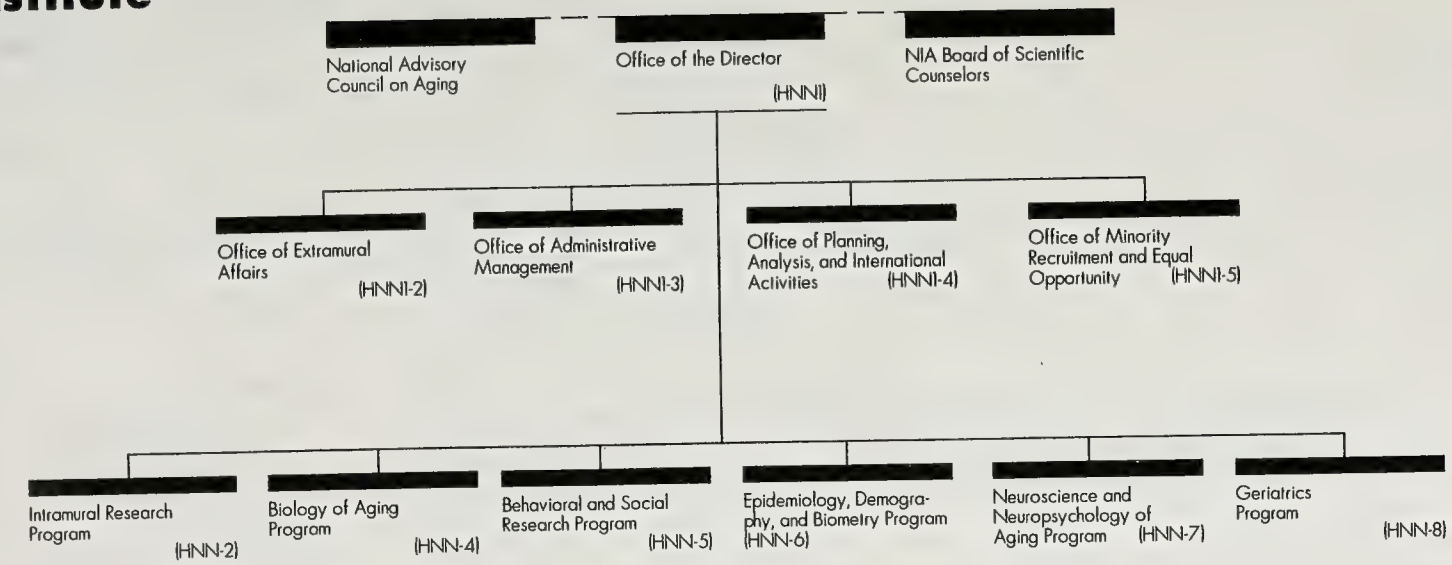


- Provides leadership for and formulates research goals and long-range plans to accomplish the mission of the Human Genome Project, including the study of the ethical, legal, and social implications of human genome research.
- Fosters, conducts, supports, and administers research and research training programs in human genome research by means of grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and individual and institutional research training awards.
- Provides coordination for genome research, both nationally and internationally, and serves as a focal point within NIH and the DHHS for Federal interagency coordination, collaboration with industry and academia, and international cooperation.
- Plans, supports and administers intramural, collaborative, and field research to study human genetic disease in its own laboratories, branches, and clinics.
- Sponsors scientific meetings and symposia and collects and disseminates educational and informational materials related to human genome research to health professionals, the scientific community, industry, and the lay public.

National Human Genome Research Institute



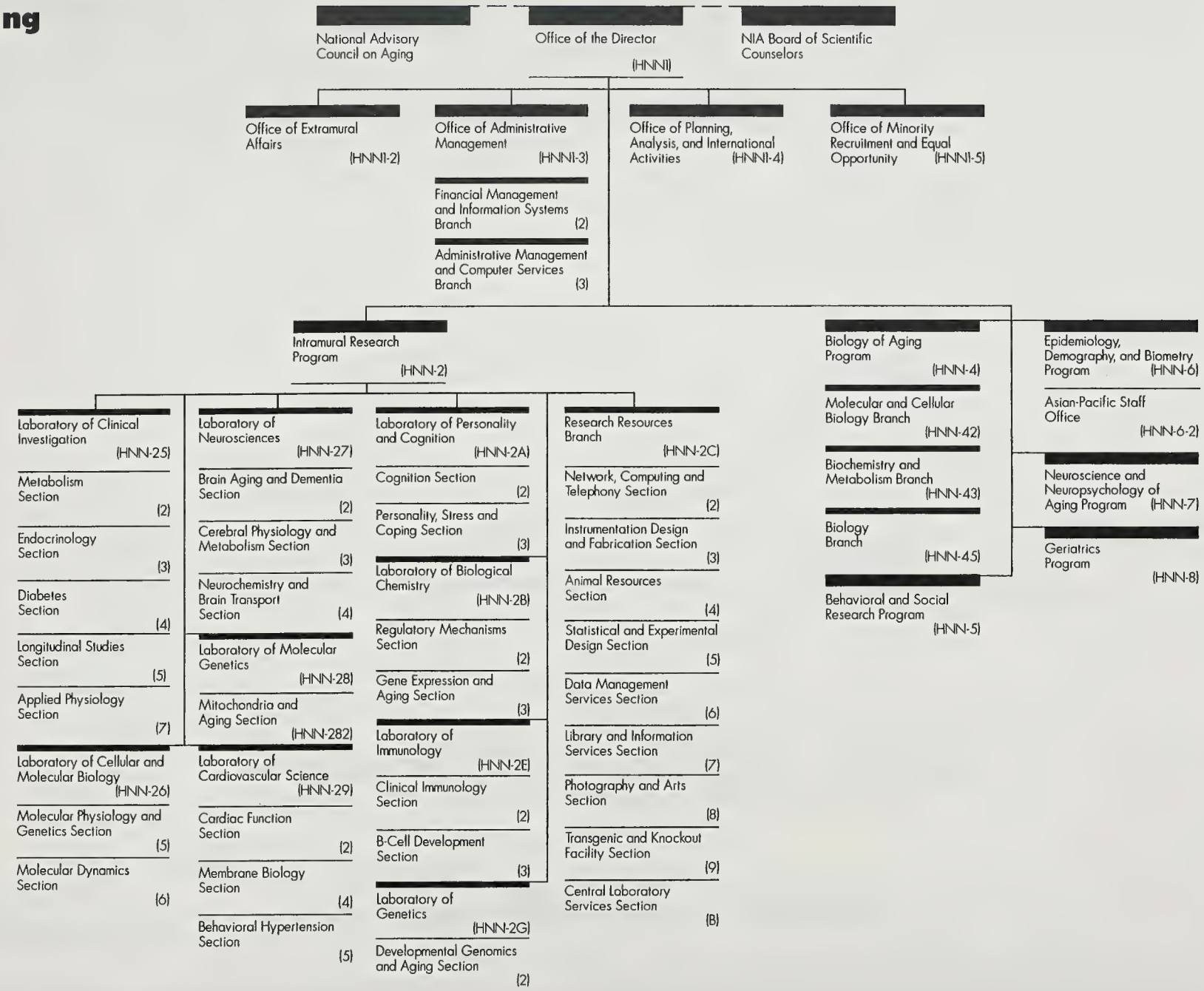
National Institute on Aging



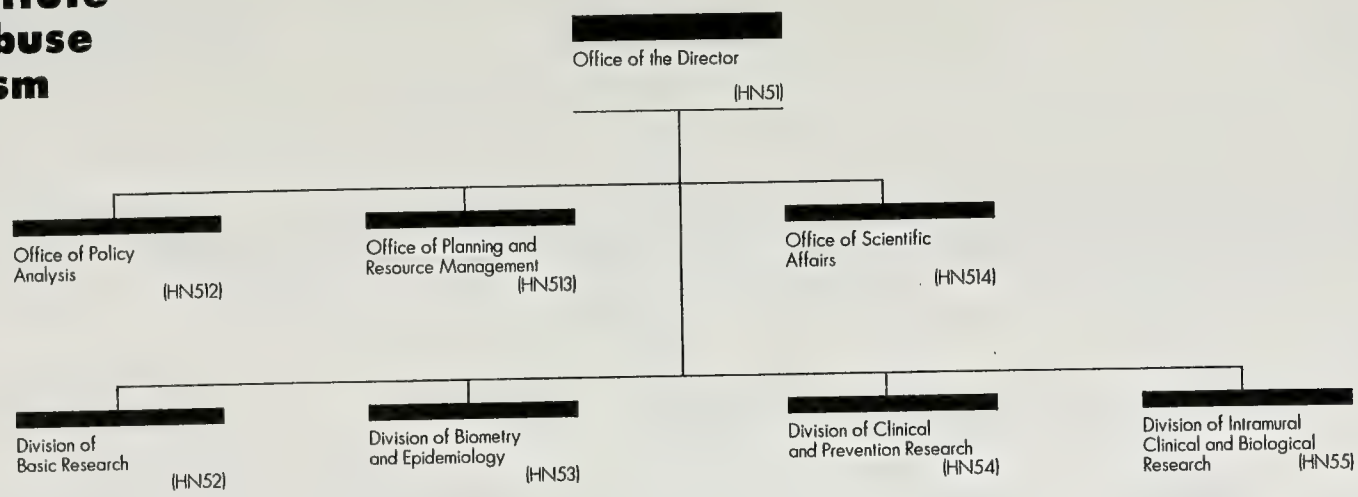
Conducts, fosters, and supports biomedical and behavioral research and training pertaining to the aging process and related health fields through:

- Research performed in its own laboratories and through contracts;
- A program of research grants and individual and institutional research training awards;
- Cooperation and collaboration with other Departmental agencies, voluntary organizations, and other institutions; and
- Collection and dissemination of the findings of aging research and studies and other information about the process of aging.

National Institute on Aging

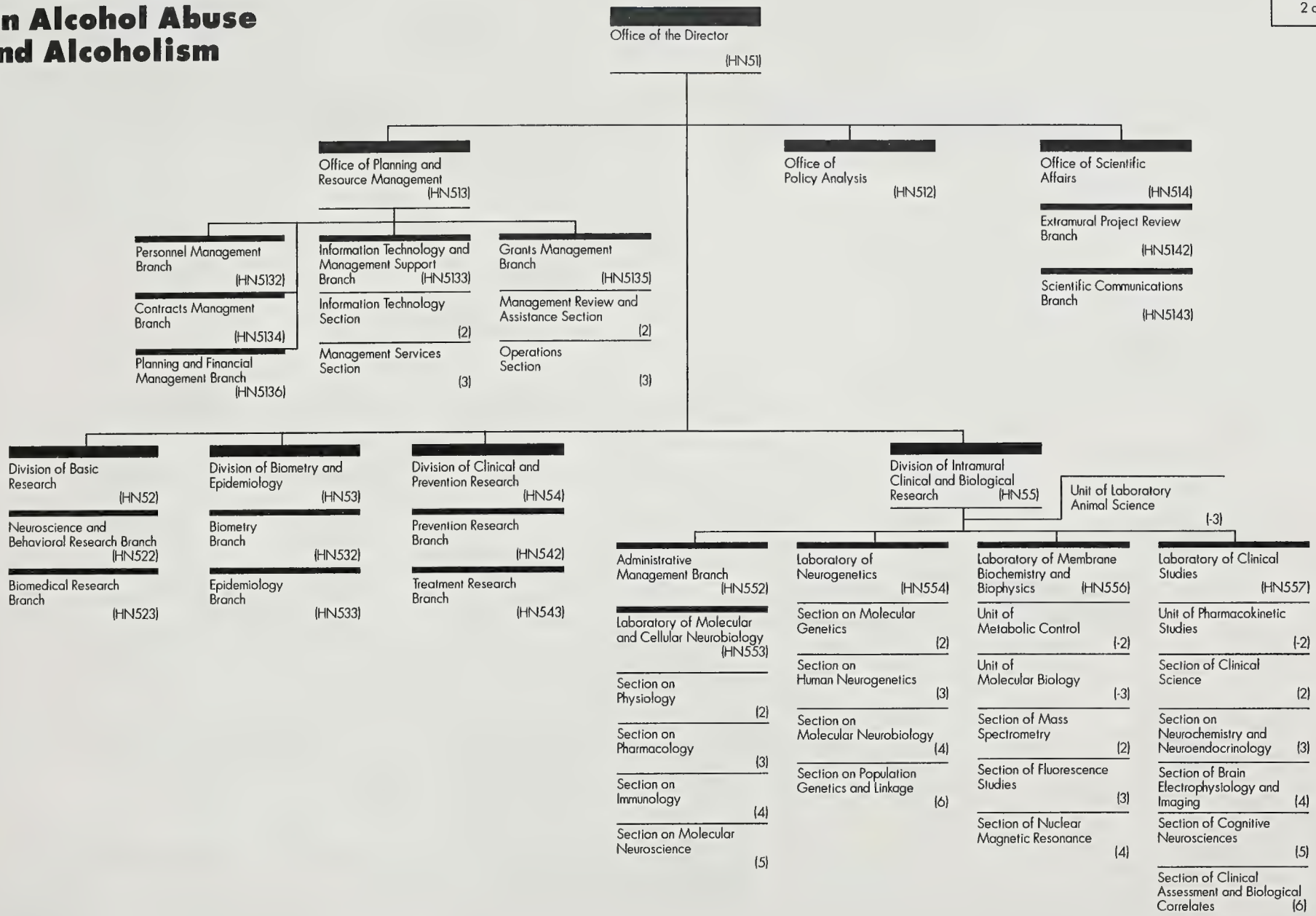


National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

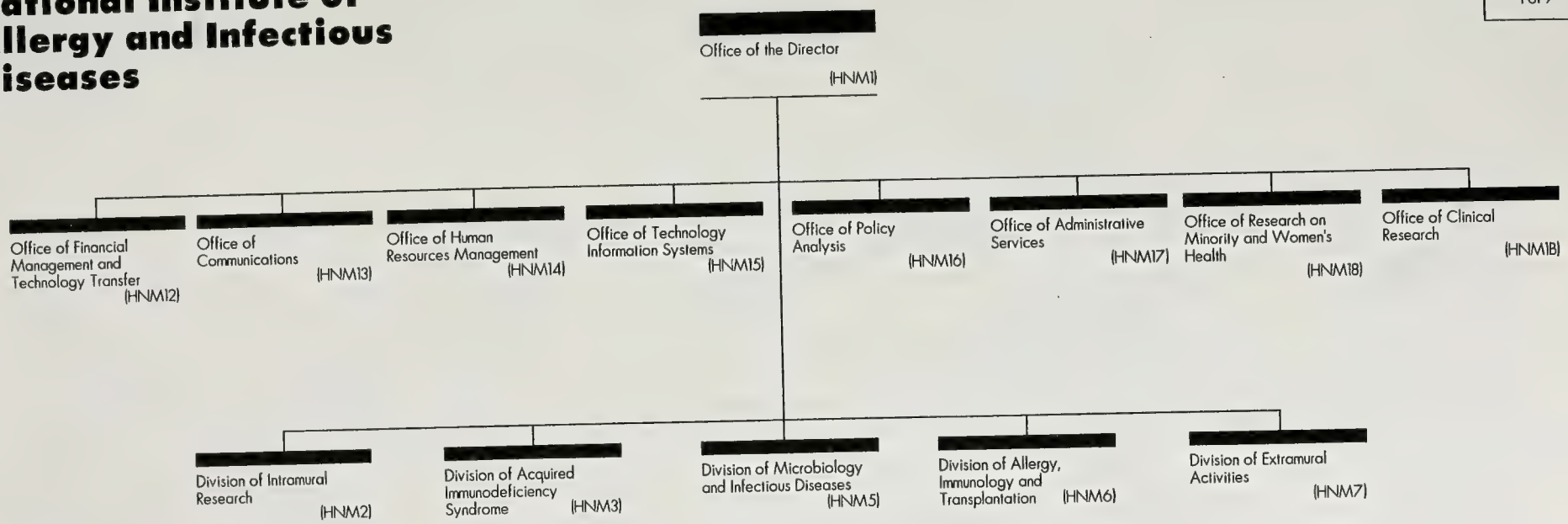


- Conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research, health services research, research training, and health information dissemination with respect to the prevention of alcohol abuse and alcoholism and the treatment of alcoholism, and provides a national focus for the Federal effort to increase knowledge and promote effective strategies to deal with health problems and issues associated with alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

National Institute On Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism



National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

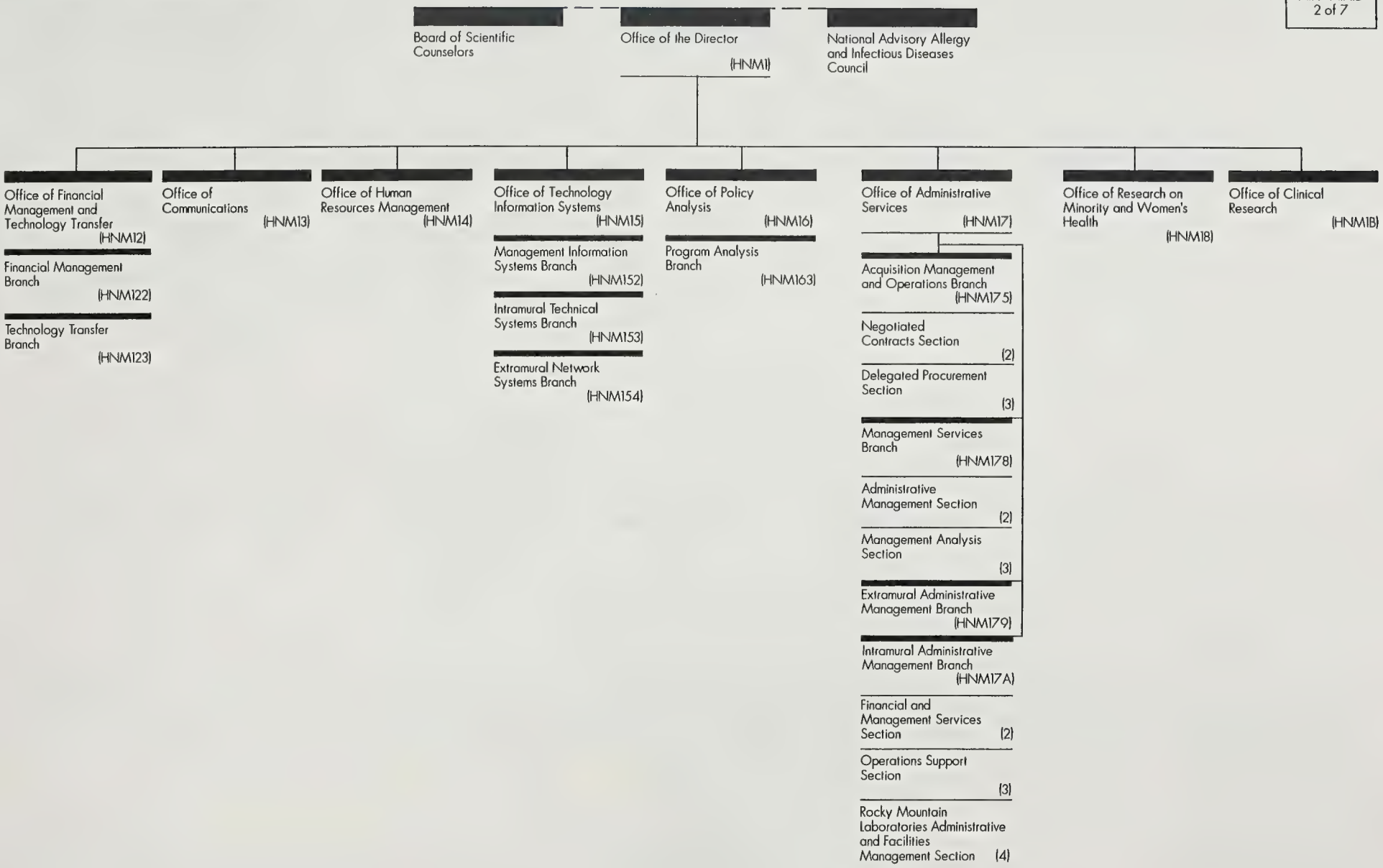


Conducts, fosters, and supports research and research training programs directed at finding the causes of and improved methods for diagnosing, treating, and preventing immunologic and infectious diseases through:

- Research performed in its own laboratories;
- Research grants to scientific institutions and individuals;
- Individual and institutional research training awards;
- A contract program aimed at the adaptation and application of laboratory and clinical findings to the development of specific disease control measures and solutions to infectious and immunological disease problems; and
- Collection and dissemination of research findings and related information.

Office of the Director

NIH–NIAID
2 of 7



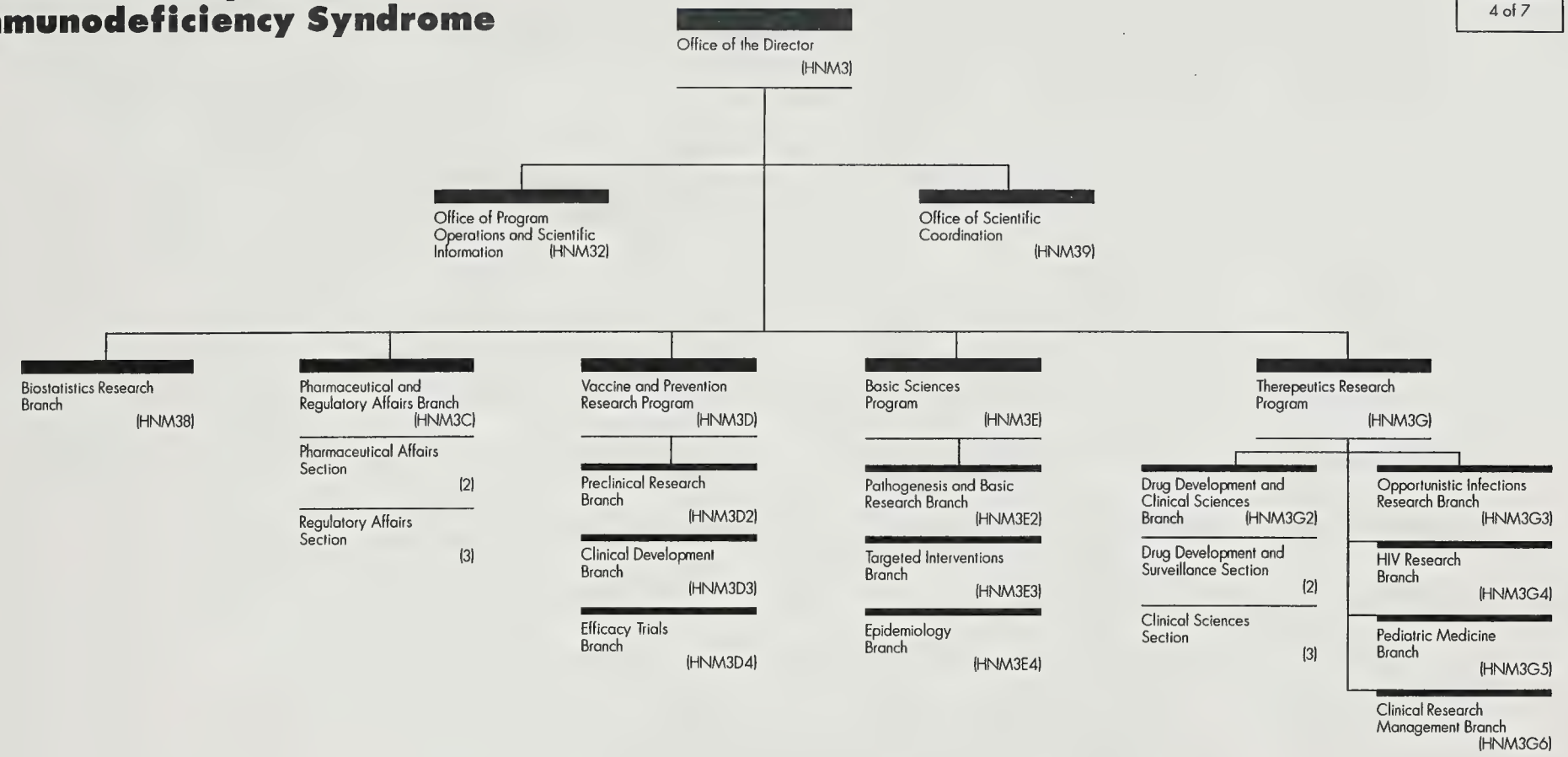
Division of Intramural Research

[redacted]
Office of the Director
(HNM2)

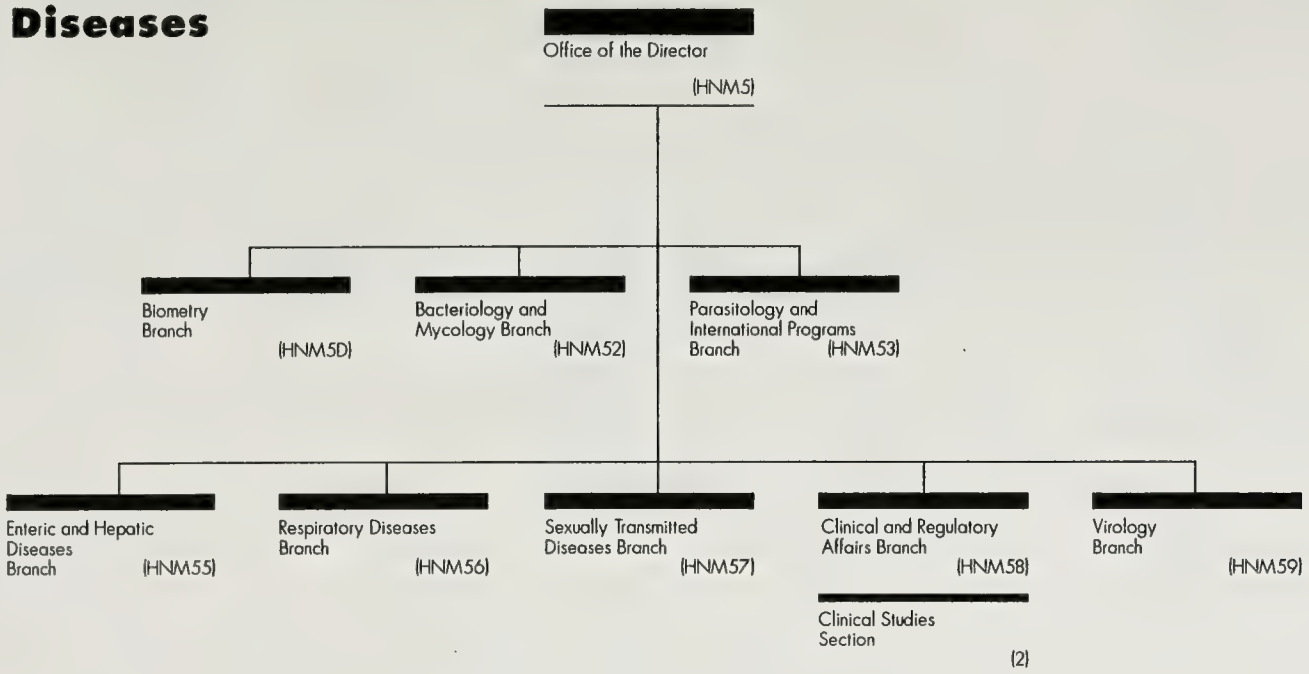
- Structural Biology Section (HNM2-6)
- [redacted]
  - Laboratory of Immunogenetics (HNM2B)
    - Immunogenetics Research Section (2)
    - Molecular and Cellular Immunology Section (3)
    - Human Immunogenetics Research Section (6)
    - Molecular Immunology Section (7)
  - Laboratory of Persistent Viral Diseases (HNM2C)
  - Laboratory of Microbial Structure and Function (HNM2E)
- [redacted]
  - Laboratory of Immunoregulation (HNM2I)
    - Immunopathogenesis Section (2)
    - Clinical and Molecular Retrovirology Section (3)
    - Immunologic Diseases Section (4)
    - B-Cell Molecular Immunology Section (5)
    - Immune Activation Section (6)
  - Laboratory of Host Defenses (HNM2N)
    - Animal Care Branch (HNM2Q)
  - Laboratory of Allergic Diseases (HNM2S)
    - Eosinophil Biology Sect (2)
    - Mast Cell Biology Sect (3)
    - Molecular Signal Transduction Sect (4)
- [redacted]
  - Laboratory of Molecular Microbiology (HNM2K)
    - Biochemical Virology Section (3)
    - Mycoplasma Section (5)
    - Viral Biology Section (6)
    - Molecular Virology Section (7)
  - Rocky Mountain Laboratories Microscopy Branch (HNM2L)
    - Bacterial Pathogenesis Section (5)
  - Laboratory of Intracellular Parasites (HNM2M)
    - Intracellular Parasites Immunology Section (2)
    - Mycobacterial Section (3)
    - Host-Parasite Interactions Section (5)
- [redacted]
  - Laboratory of Immunopathology (HNM2P)
    - Virology and Cellular Immunology Section (2)
    - Viral Oncology Section (3)
  - Laboratory of Immunology (HNM23)
    - Lymphocyte Biology Section (4)
    - Bioorganic Chemistry Section (5)
    - Molecular Immunogenetics Section (6)
    - Molecular Biology Section (7)
    - Cellular Immunology Section (8)
    - General Immunology Section (9)
    - Biochemistry and Immunopharmacology Section (A)
    - Molecular Development Section (B)
- [redacted]
  - Laboratory of Clinical Investigation (HNM24)
    - Clinical Mycology Section (2)
    - Medical Virology Section (5)
    - Clinical Immunology Section (6)
    - Mucosal Immunity Section (B)
    - Molecular Microbiology Section (D)
  - Laboratory of Infectious Diseases (HNM27)
    - Respiratory Viruses Section (2)
    - Epidemiology Section (3)
    - Hepatitis Virus Section (5)
    - Molecular Viral Biology Section (6)
    - Experimental Primate Virology Section (8)
    - Molecular Hepatitis Section (9)
- [redacted]
  - Laboratory of Viral Diseases (HNM28)
    - Molecular Genetics Section (2)
    - Viral Immunology Section (3)
    - Macromolecular Biology Section (6)
    - Genetic Engineering Section (7)
    - Molecular Structure Section (8)
    - Cellular Biology Section (9)
    - Picornavirus Replication Section (A)
  - Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Immunology (HNM29)
    - Thymocyte Differentiation Section (2)
    - T Cell Tolerance and Memory Section (3)
  - Rocky Mountain Veterinary Branch (HNM22)
  - Vaccine Research Center (HNM26)
- [redacted]
  - Laboratory of Parasitic Diseases (HNM25)
    - Biochemical and Biophysical Parasitology Section (2)
    - Immunobiology Section (5)
    - Cell Biology Section (9)
    - Helminth Immunology Section (A)
    - Intracellular Parasite Biology Section (B)
    - Gastrointestinal Parasites Section (C)
    - Malaria Cell Biology Section (D)
    - Regulation of Growth and Development Section (E)
    - Malaria Genetics Section (G)
    - Malaria Vaccines Section (H)
    - Medical Entomology Section (J)
    - Opportunistic Parasitic Disease Section (K)

Division of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

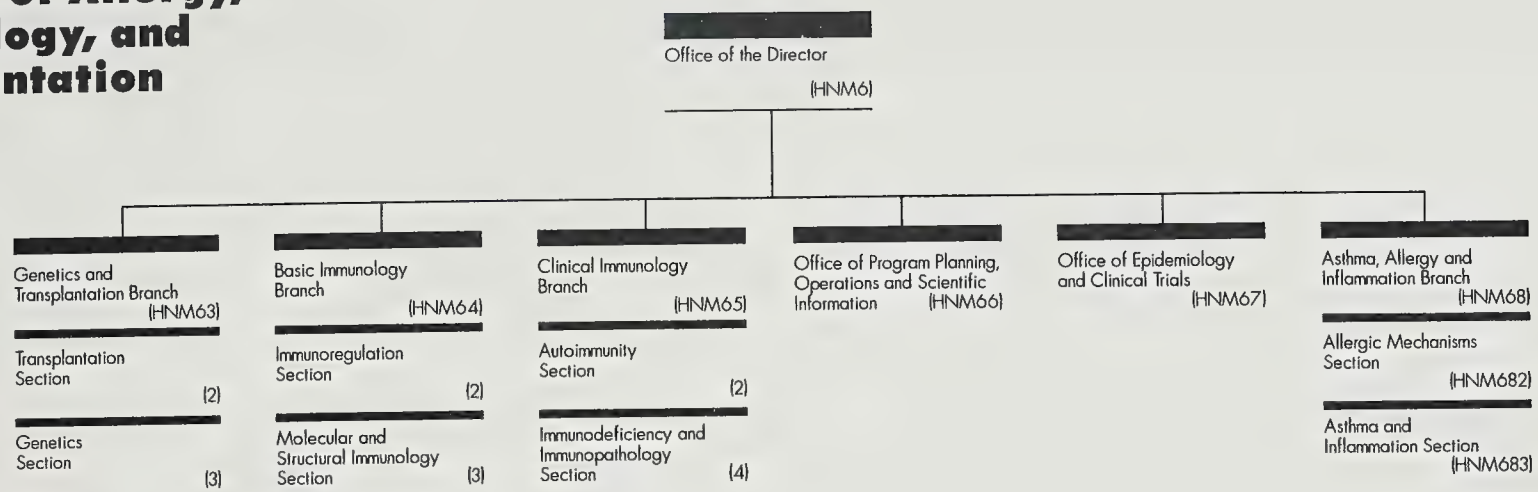
NIH–NIAID
4 of 7



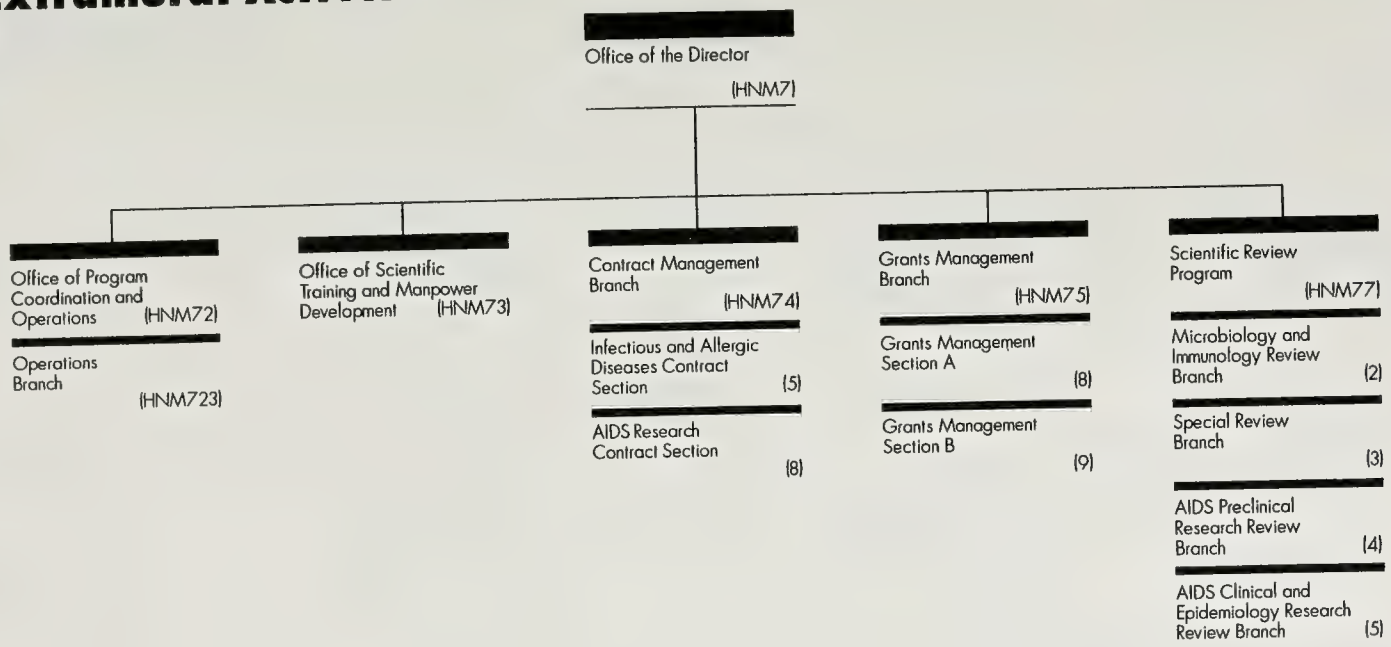
Division of Microbiology and Infectious Diseases



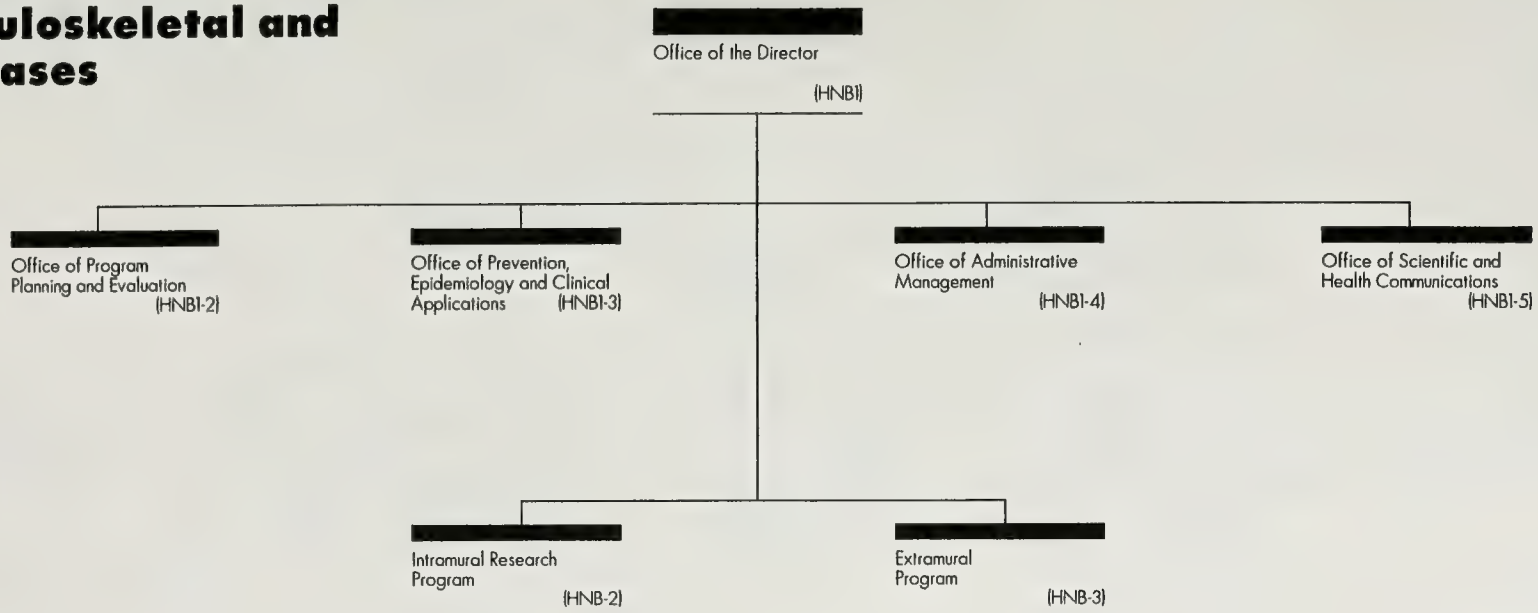
Division of Allergy, Immunology, and Transplantation



Division of Extramural Activities

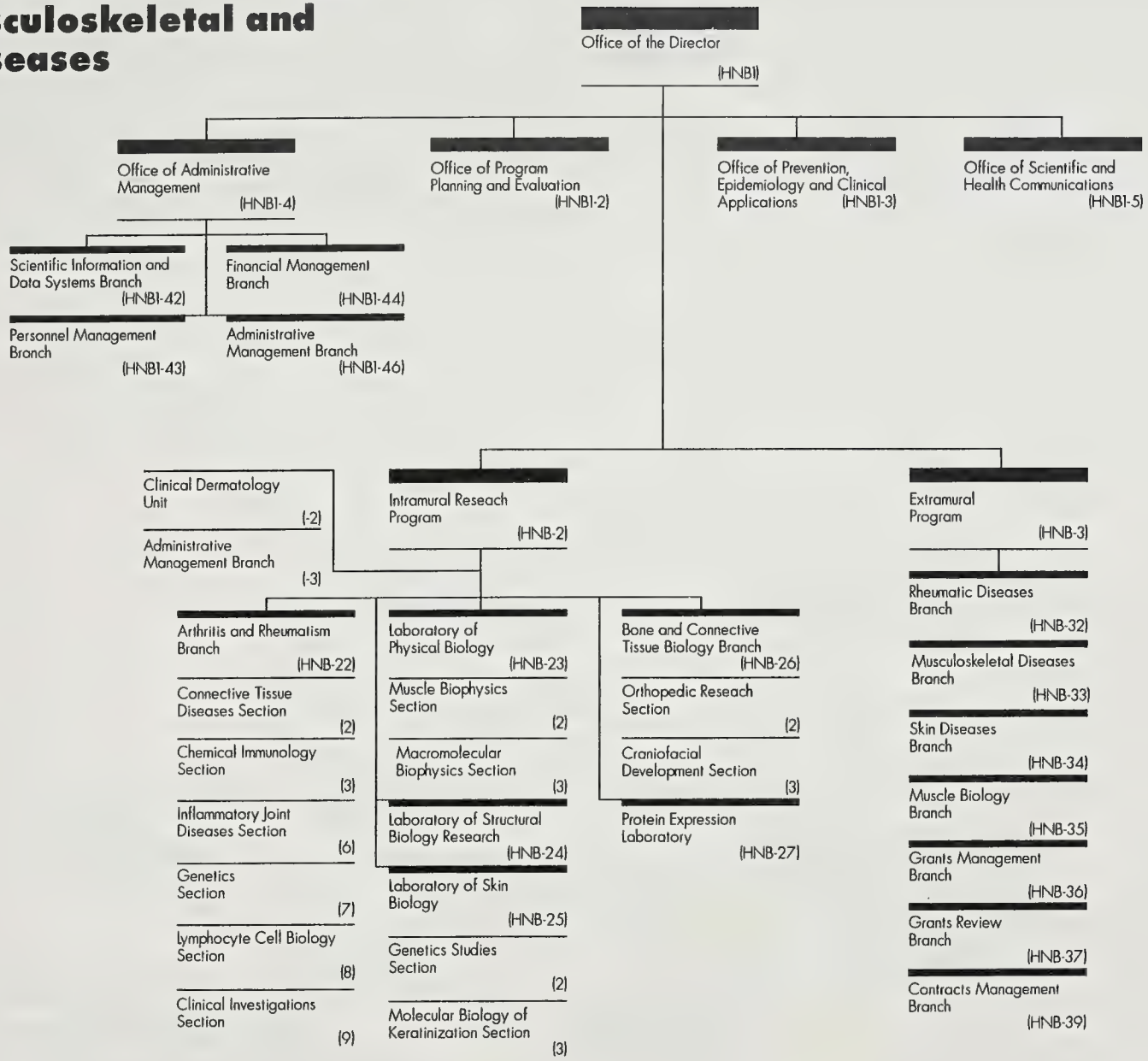


National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

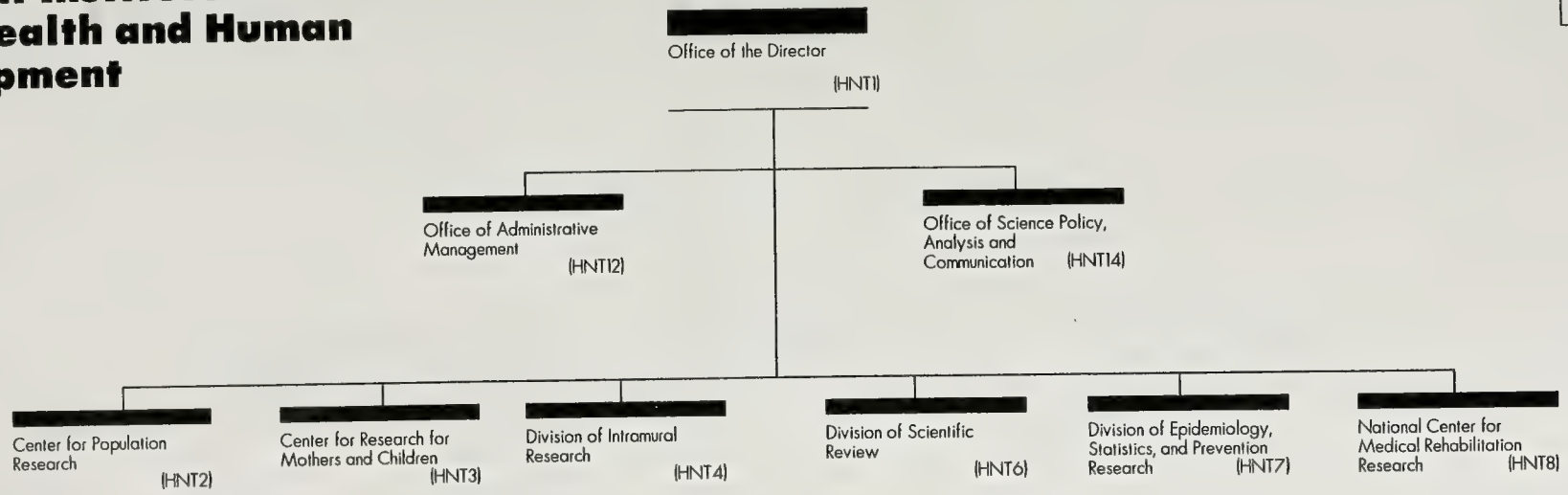


- Provides leadership for a national program in the major disease categories of arthritis, bone disease, and musculoskeletal and skin diseases;
- Plans, conducts, fosters, and supports an integrated and coordinated program of basic research, clinical investigations, clinical trials, and demonstrations relating to the causes, prevention, methods of diagnosis and treatment of arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin through: laboratories and clinics, research grants and contracts, and cooperative agreements to scientific institutions and to individuals;
- Supports training of personnel in fundamental sciences and clinical disciplines by individual and institutional research training and career development awards;
- Conducts educational activities, including the collection and dissemination of health educational materials on these diseases, with emphasis on the prevention thereof, for health professionals and the lay public;
- Coordinates with the other research institutes and with all Federal health programs relevant activities in the fields of arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases; and
- Develops and maintains continuing relationships with professional associations, voluntary agencies, and international organizations concerned with these fields.

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases



National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

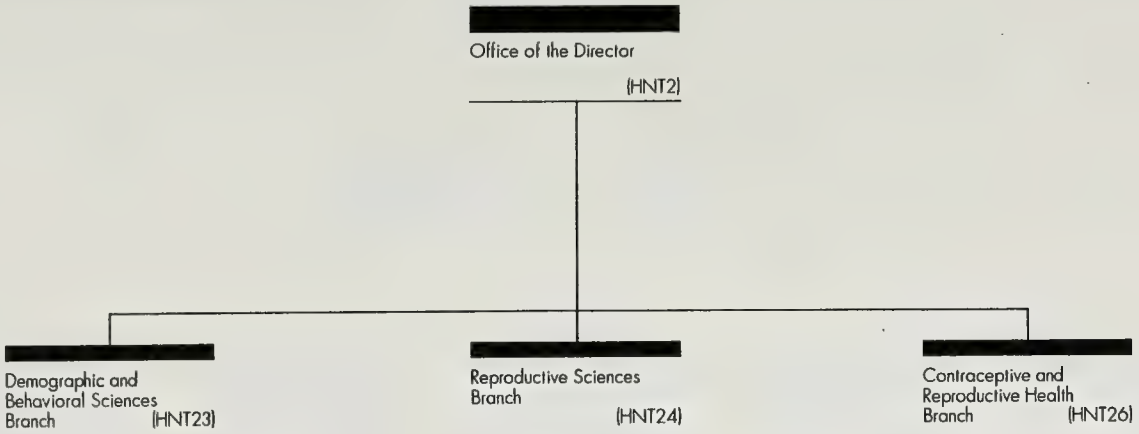


Conducts, fosters, and supports biomedical and behavioral research through research grants, research contracts, and research performed in its own laboratories on: child health, maternal health, problems of human development with special reference to mental retardation; and on family structure, the dynamics of human population, and the reproductive process.

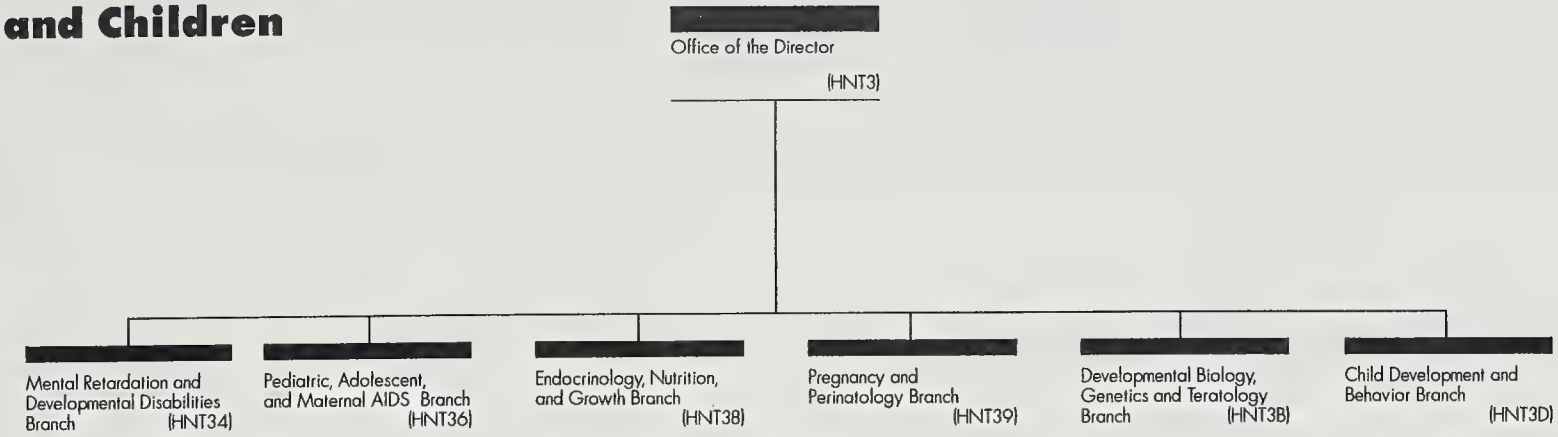
- Promotes the application of research findings to clinical practice;
- Initiates and cooperates in government-wide efforts on unique problems that emerge affecting the health of children and their families;
- Provides consultation to Federal agencies and non-Federal groups in the development of programs to improve the health of children and their families;
- Coordinates and integrates research efforts with service-oriented health agencies and the Office of Child Development; and
- Disseminates information related to research findings to practitioners and the general public for improving the health of children and their families.

Office of the Director

Center for Population Research



Center for Research for Mothers and Children



Division of Intramural Research

Office of the Director (HNT4)

- Section on DNA Replication, Mutagenesis and Repair (-2)
- Section on Growth Factors (-3)

Administrative Management Branch (HNT4A)
- Section on Financial and Management Services (2)
- Section on Operations Support (3)

Laboratory of Molecular Genetics (HNT4B)
- Section on Viral Gene Regulation (2)
- Section on the Formation of RNA (3)
- Section on Microbial Genetics (5)
- Section on Molecular Regulation (6)
- Section on Vertebrate Development (7)
- Section on Developmental Biology (8)

Laboratory of Developmental and Molecular Immunity (HNT4C)
- Section on Bacterial Disease, Pathogenesis, and Immunology (2)

Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Biophysics (HNT4E)
- Section on Macromolecular Analysis (3)
- Section on Mass Spectrometry and Metabolism (4)
- Section on Membrane and Cellular Biophysics (5)

Laboratory of Cellular and Molecular Neurophysiology (HNT4G)
- Section on Neurophysiology and Biophysics (2)
- Section on Neuronal Secretory Systems (3)
- Section on Molecular Neurobiology of Glia (4)

Laboratory of Comparative Ethology (HNT4H)
- Section on Child and Family Research (3)
- Section on Comparative Behavioral Genetics (4)
- Section on Social and Emotional Development (5)

Cell Biology and Metabolism Branch (HNT4J)
- Section on Organelle and Receptor Structure and Function (2)
- Section on Human Iron Metabolish (3)
- Section on Lymphocyte Signalling (4)
- Section on Intracellular Protein Trafficking (5)

Perinatology Research Branch (HNT4K)

Research Animal Management Branch (HNT4L)

Laboratory of Eukaryotic Gene Regulation (HNT4M)
- Section on Nutritional Control of Gene Expression (2)

Laboratory of Integrative and Medical Biophysics (HNT4P)
- Section on Cell Biophysics (2)
- Section on Tissue Biophysics and Biomimetics (3)
- Section on Medical Biophysics (4)

Laboratory of Physical and Structural Biology (HNT4Q)
- Section on Molecular Biophysics (2)

Laboratory of Molecular Embryology (HNT42)
- Section on Molecular Biology (2)

Endocrinology and Reproduction Research Branch (HNT43)
- Section on Metabolic Regulation (A)
- Section on Hormonal Regulation (4)
- Section on Molecular Endocrinology (6)
- Section on Steroid Regulation (8)

Laboratory of Developmental Neurobiology (HNT44)
- Section on Cell Biology (2)
- Section on Neurobiology (3)
- Section on Developmental and Molecular Pharmacology (4)
- Section on Cellular Neurobiology (5)
- Section on Neuroendocrinology (6)

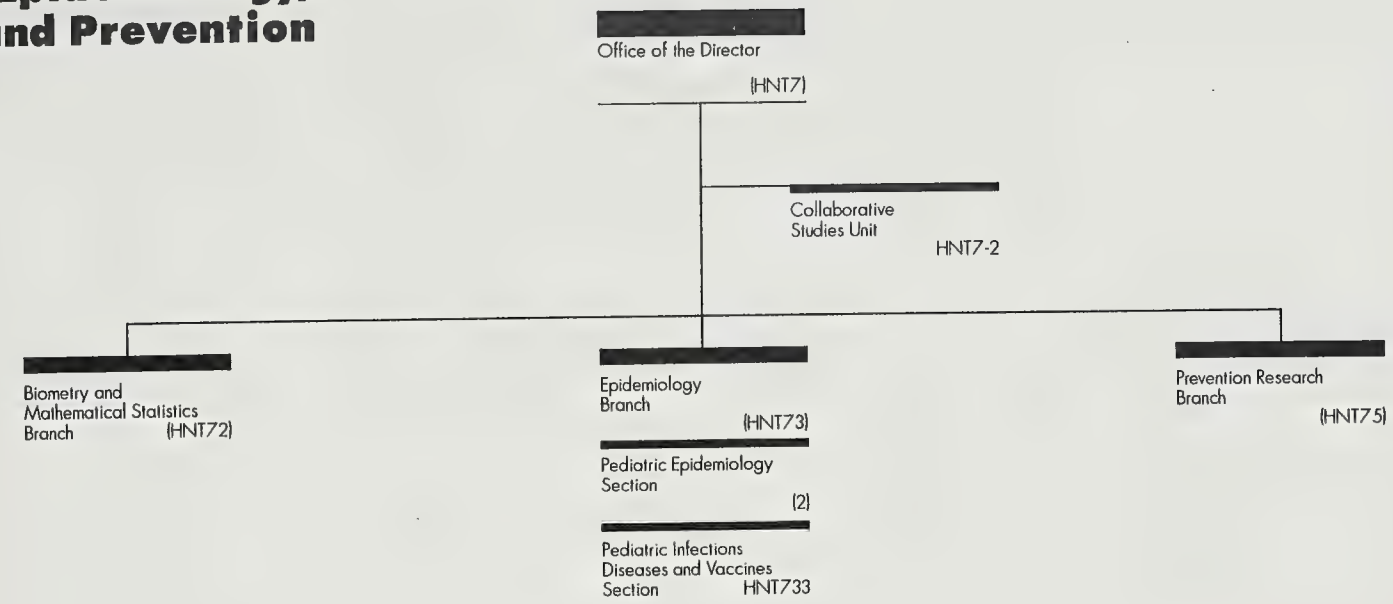
Laboratory of Mammalian Genes and Development (HNT45)
- Section on Transgene Regulation (2)

Heritable Disorders Branch (HNT46)
- Section on Genetic Disorders of Drug Metabolism (2)
- Section on Connective Tissue Disorders (5)
- Section on Human Biochemical Genetics (6)
- Section on Cellular Differentiation (8)
- Section on Developmental Genetics (9)

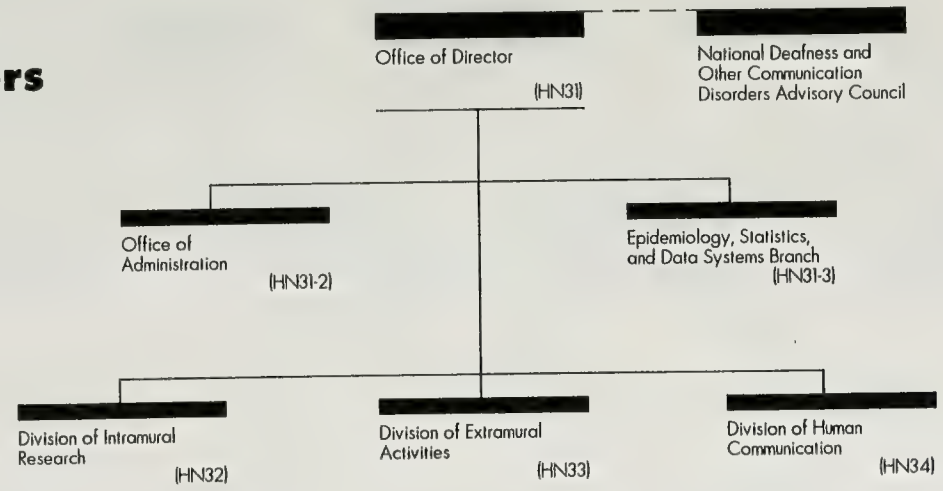
Developmental Endocrinology Branch (HNT48)
- Section on Developmental Endocrinology (2)
- Section on Women's Health Research (3)
- Section on Pediatric Endocrinology (6)
- Section on Endocrine Physiology (7)
- Section on Growth and Metabolism (8)

Laboratory of Molecular Growth Regulation (HNT49)
- Section on Human Cell Genetics (2)
- Section on Molecular Genetics of Immunity (3)
- Section on Eukaryotic DNA Replication (4)

Division of Epidemiology, Statistics, and Prevention Research



National Institute on Deafness and Other Comunication Disorders

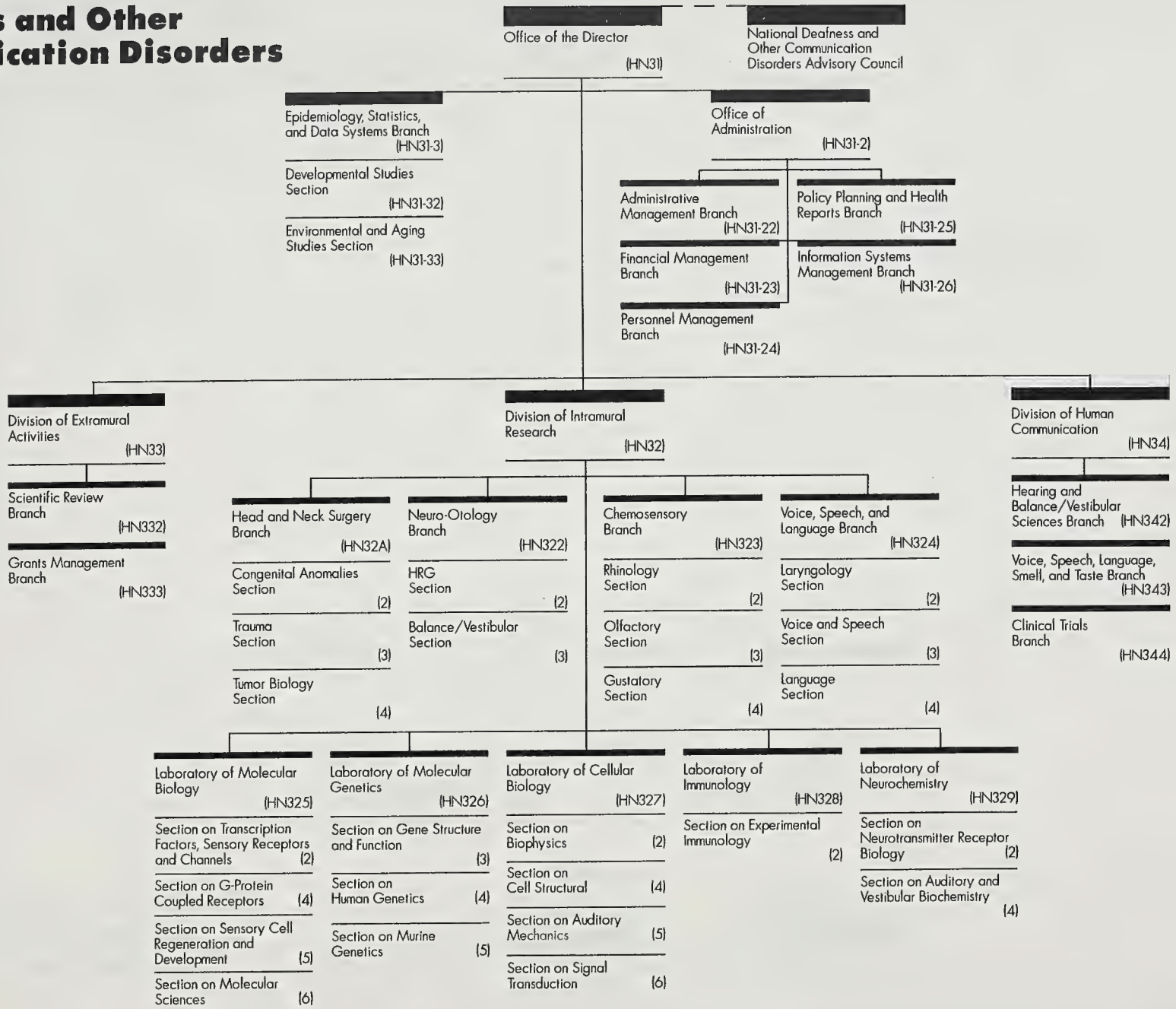


Conducts, fosters, and supports research and research training on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of deafness and other communication disorders through:

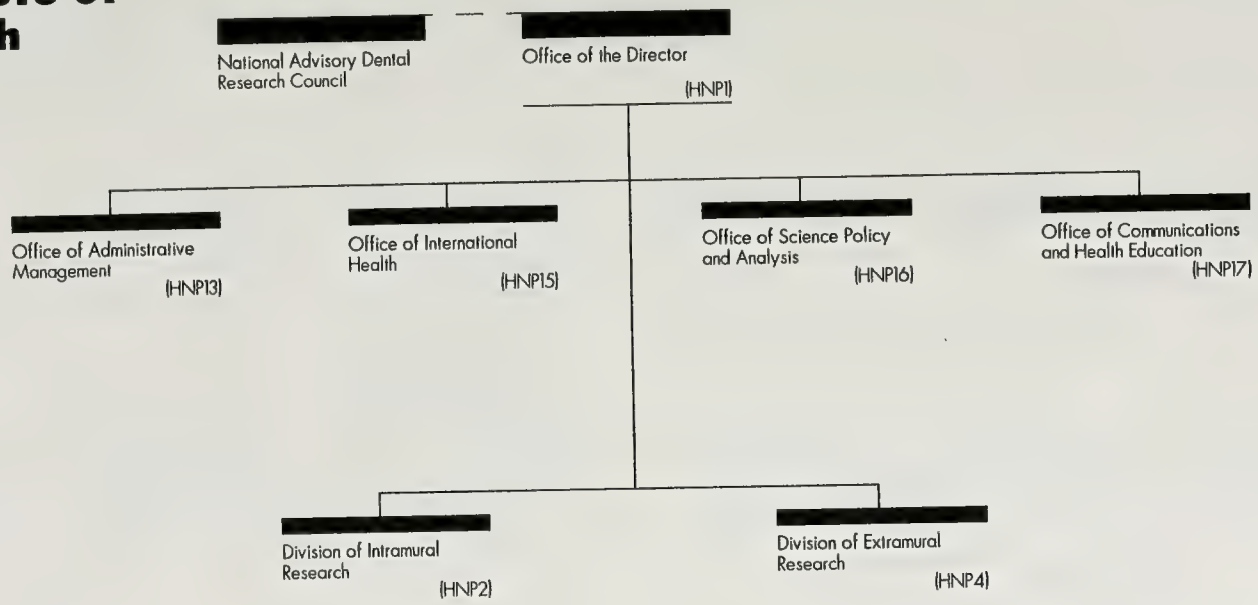
- Intramural, collaborative, and field research in its own laboratories, branches, and clinics, and through contracts;
- Research grants to scientific institutions and to individuals;
- Individual and institutional research training awards to increase trained professional research personnel in the fields of deafness and other communication disorders; and
- Cooperation with various agencies in collecting and disseminating educational and informational material related to deafness and other communication disorders.

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

NIH–NIDCD
2 of 2



National Institute of Dental Research

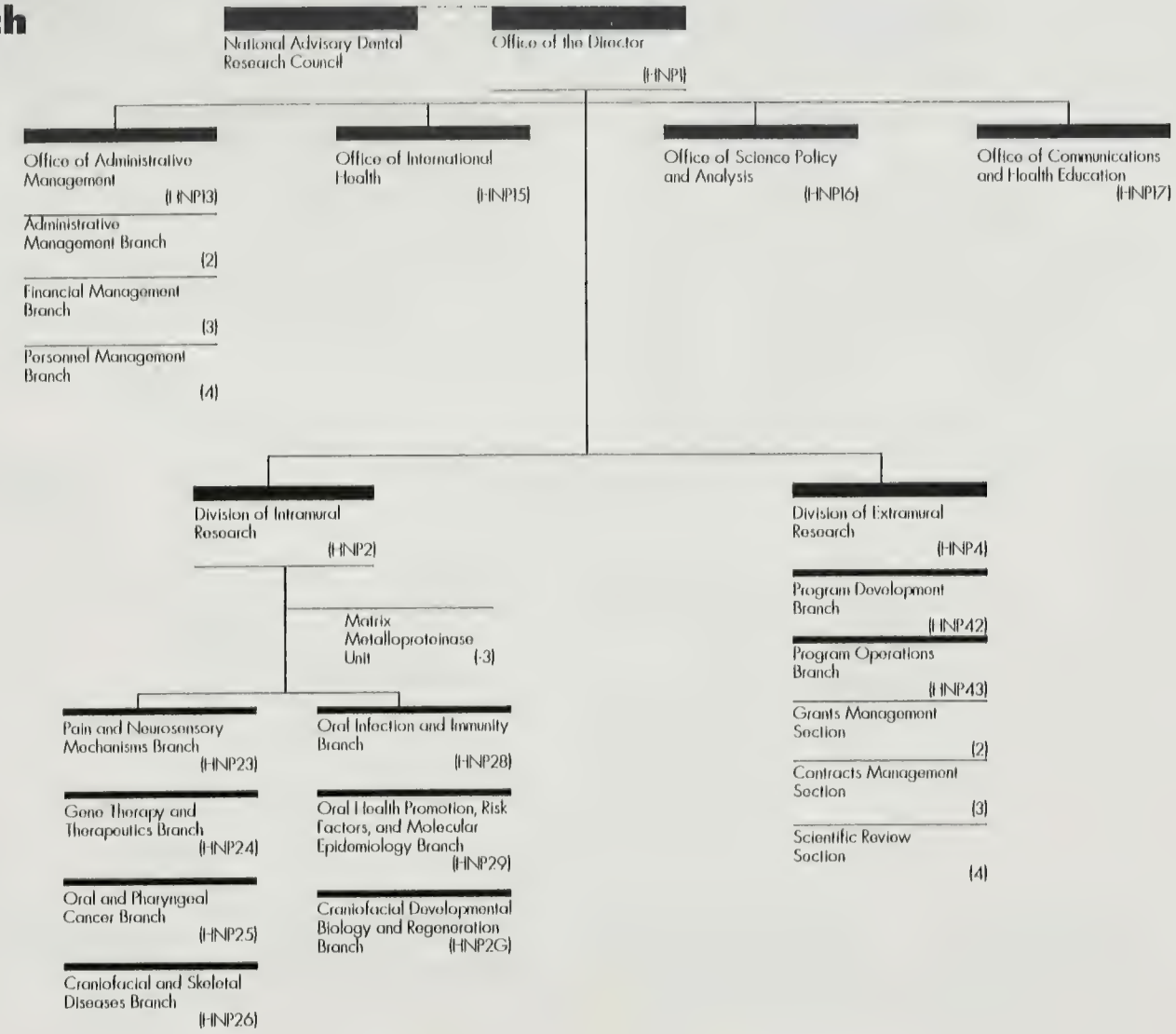


Conducts, fosters, and supports research and research training in the causes, diagnosis, prevention, and cure of oral diseases and disorders through:

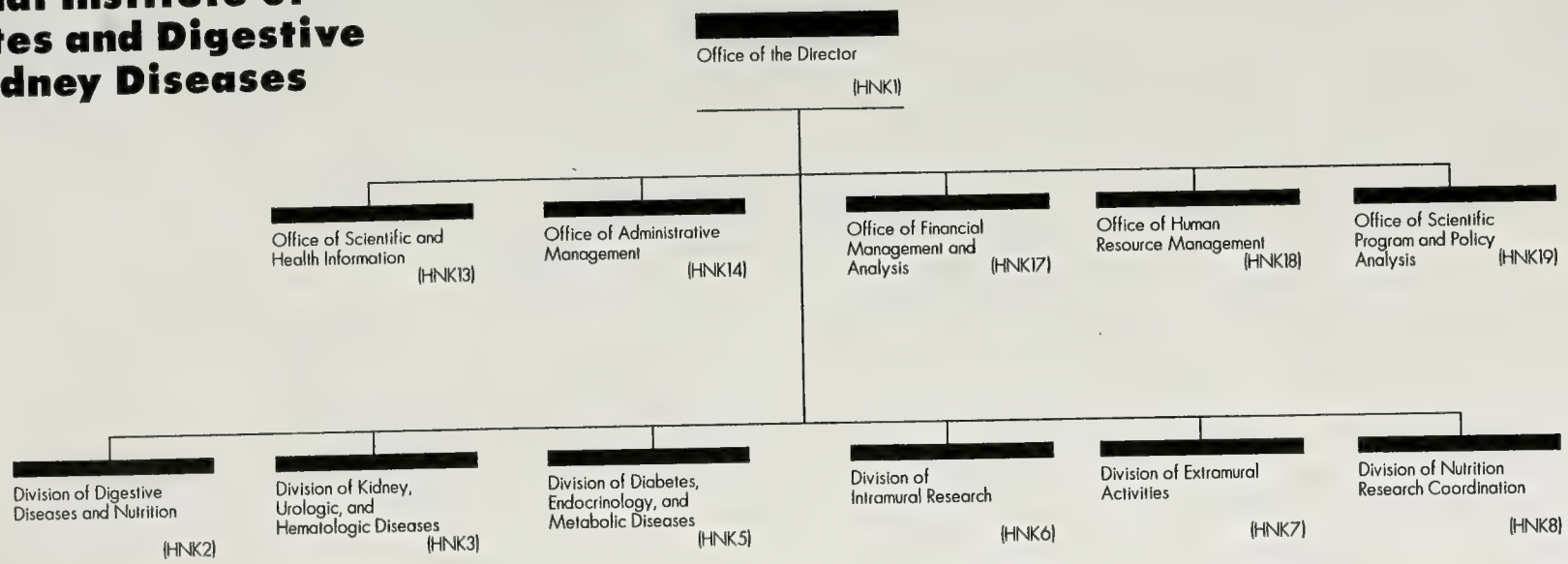
- Laboratory, clinical, and field research;
- Grants for research projects and dental research institutes and individual and institutional research training awards;
- Collaborative and developmental research programs aimed at specific dental problems where major advance seems clearly possible; and
- Collection and dissemination of research findings and related information.

National Institute of Dental Research

NIH–NIDR
2 of 2

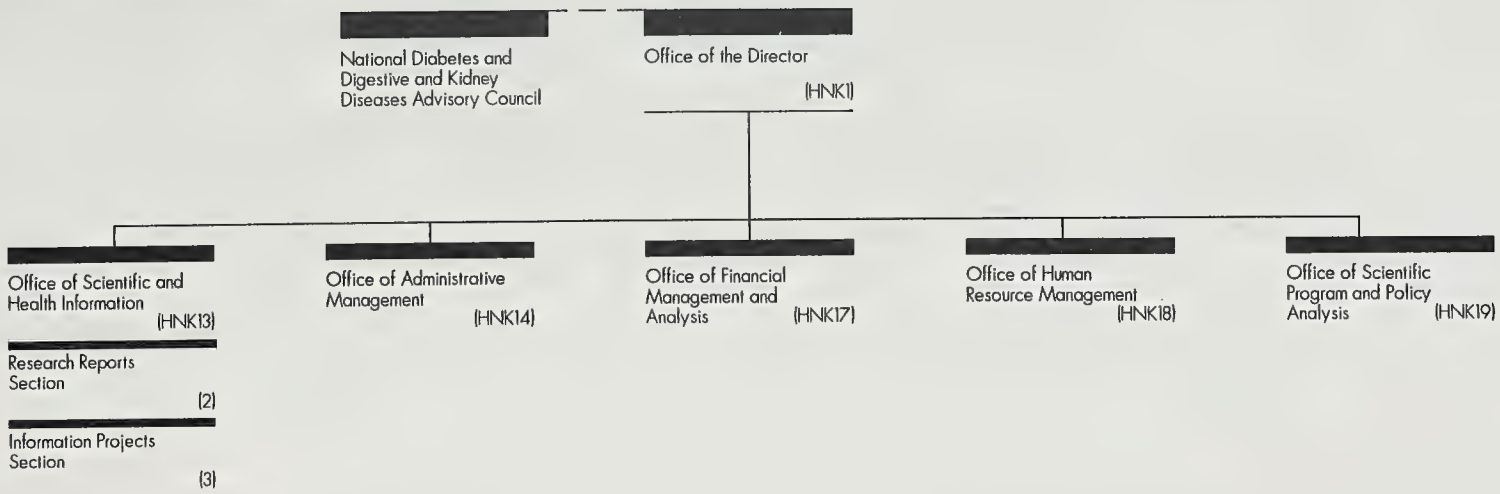


National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

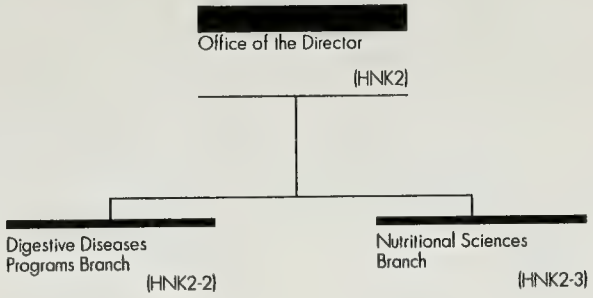


- Provides leadership for a national program in the three major disease categories of diabetes, endocrinology, and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutrition; and kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases;
- Plans, conducts, fosters, and supports an integrated and coordinated program of research, investigations, clinical trials, and demonstrations relating to the causes, prevention, methods of diagnosis, and treatment of categorical diseases through: research performed in its own laboratories and clinics, epidemiologic studies, research contracts and grants, and cooperative agreements to scientific institutions and to individuals;
- Supports training of personnel in fundamental sciences and clinical disciplines by individual and institutional research training awards;
- Conducts educational activities, including the collection and dissemination of educational materials on these diseases, with emphasis on the prevention thereof, for health professionals and the lay public;
- Coordinates with the other research institutes and with all Federal health programs relevant activities in the categorical diseases; and
- Maintains continuing relationships with institutions and professional associations and with international, national, State and local officials, and voluntary agencies and organizations working in these diseases.

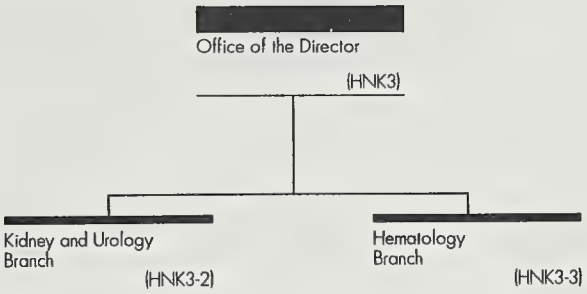
Office of the Director



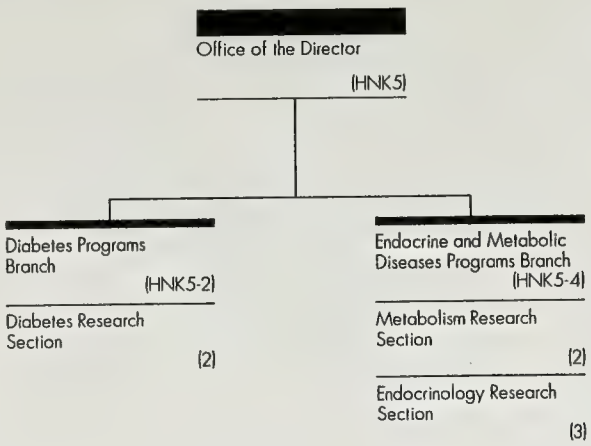
Division of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition



Division of Kidney, Urologic, and Hematologic Diseases



Division of Diabetes, Endocrinology, and Metabolic Diseases



Division of Intramural Research

Office of the Director (HNK6)

Board of Scientific Counselors

Laboratory Animal Science Section (-4)

Genetics and Biochemistry Branch (HNK6A)
- Biochemical Genetics Section (2)
- Molecular Genetics Section (3)
- Endocrinology Section (4)
- Mechanisms of Gene Regulation Section (5)

Laboratory of Molecular Biology (HNK6C)
- Molecular Genetics Section (2)
- Physical Chemistry Section (4)
- Molecular Structure Section (5)
- Organic Chemistry Section (7)
- Molecular Virology Section (8)
- Genetic Mechanisms Section (9)

Laboratory of Biochemistry and Genetics (HNK6E)
- Pharmacology Section (2)
- Physical Biochemistry Section (3)
- Enzyme Structure and Function Section (4)
- Endocrine Biochemistry Section (5)
- Genetics of Simple Eukaryotes Section (7)
- Morphogenesis Section (9)

Laboratory of Cellular and Developmental Biology (HNK6G)
- Developmental Biochemistry Section (4)
- Membrane Regulation Section (5)
- Mammalian Development Biology Section (6)
- Molecular Mechanisms of Development Section (7)

Laboratory of Cell Biochemistry and Biology (HNK6H)
- Cell Biochemistry Section (2)
- Lipid Cell Biology Section (3)

Laboratory of Biochemistry and Metabolism (HNK6J)
- Enzymes and Cellular Biochemistry Section (2)

Laboratory of Chemical Biology (HNK6K)
- Protein Chemistry and Conformation Section (3)
- Molecular Biology and Genetics Section (4)
- Molecular Cell Biology Section (5)

Laboratory of Chemical Physics (HNK6L)
- Molecular Biophysics Section (2)
- Membrane Biophysics Section (4)
- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Section (6)
- Theoretical Biophysics Section (7)
- Biophysical Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy Section (8)
- Protein Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Section (9)
- Structural Biology Section (B)
- Theoretical Biophysical Chemistry Section (C)
- Laser Biophysics and Spectroscopy Section (D)
- Biophysical Chemistry Section (E)

Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology Branch (HNK6N)
- Molecular Regulation and Neuroendocrinology Section (2)
- Growth and Development Section (4)

Laboratory of Bioorganic Chemistry (HNK6M)
- Pharmacodynamics Section (2)
- Oxidation Mechanisms Section (3)
- Drug-Receptor Interactions Section (5)
- Molecular Recognition Section (6)

Phoenix Epidemiology and Clinical Research Branch (HNK6P)
- Diabetes and Arthritis Epidemiology Section (2)
- Biostatistics and Data Management Section (3)
- Clinical Diabetes and Nutrition Section (4)

Laboratory of Molecular and Cellular Biology (HNK6Q)
- Steroid Hormones Section (2)
- Molecular Biology Section (3)
- Nucleic Acid Biochemistry Section (5)
- Genomic Structure and Function Section (6)

Laboratory of Medicinal Chemistry (HNK6V)
- Biomedical Chemistry Section (2)
- Carbohydrates Section (3)
- Drug Design and Synthesis Section (4)

Administrative Management Branch (HNK6W)
- Administrative Operations Section A (2)
- Administrative Operations Section B (3)

Laboratory of Genetics and Physiology (HNK6X)
- Biology of the Mammary Gland Section (2)
- Cell Growth and Differentiation Section (3)

Molecular and Clinical Hematology Branch (HNK6Y)
- Molecular Hematology Section (2)

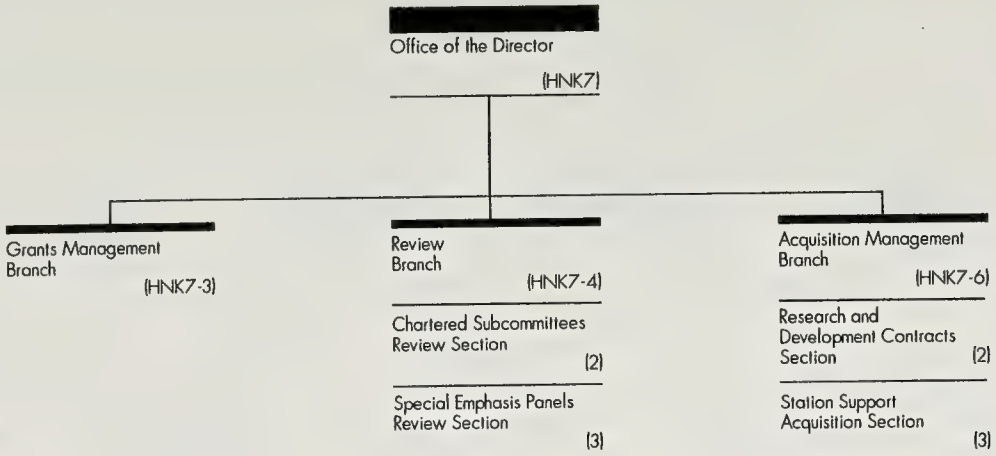
Metabolic Diseases Branch (HNK63)
- Kidney Disease Section (5)
- Renal Cell Biology Section (6)
- Genetics and Endocrinology Section (7)
- Molecular Pathophysiology Section (8)
- Cell Regulation Section (9)

Mathematical Research Branch (HNK67)

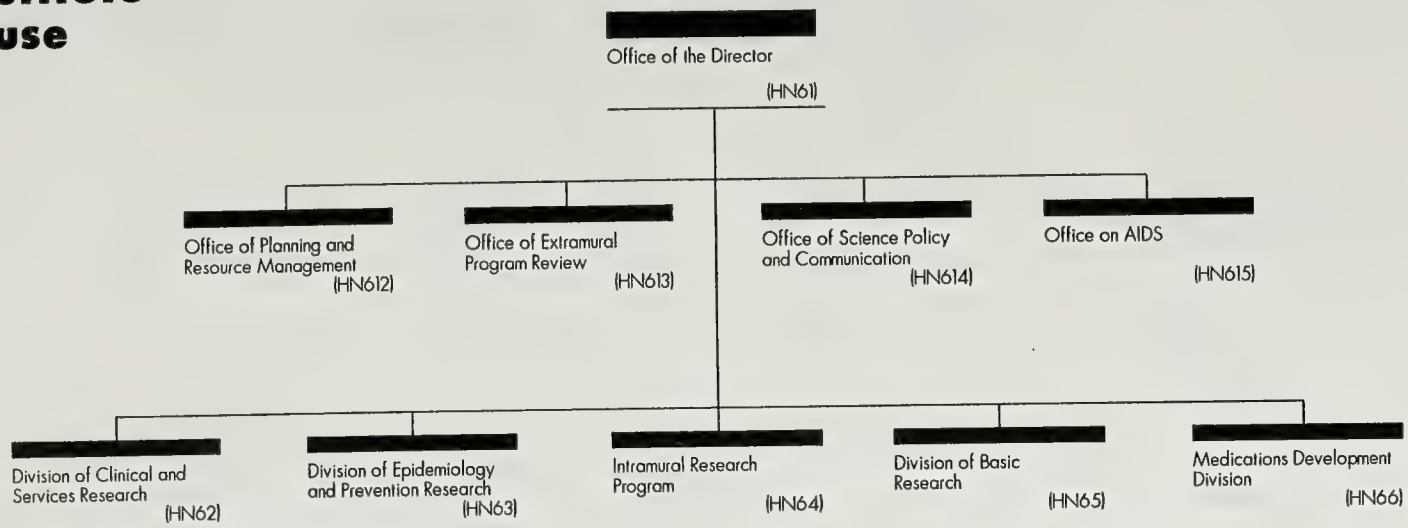
Digestive Diseases Branch (HNK68)
- Liver Diseases Section (2)
- Gastroenterology Section (4)
- Gastrointestinal Cell Biology Section (5)
- Hepatitis Studies Section (6)
- Molecular and Clinical Nutrition Section (7)

Diabetes Branch (HNK69)
- Receptors and Hormone-Action Section (2)
- Clinical and Cellular Biology Section (4)
- Molecular and Cellular Physiology Section (6)
- Experimental Diabetes, Metabolism, and Nutrition Section (7)
- Molecular Biology and Gene Regulation Section (8)

Division of Extramural Activities

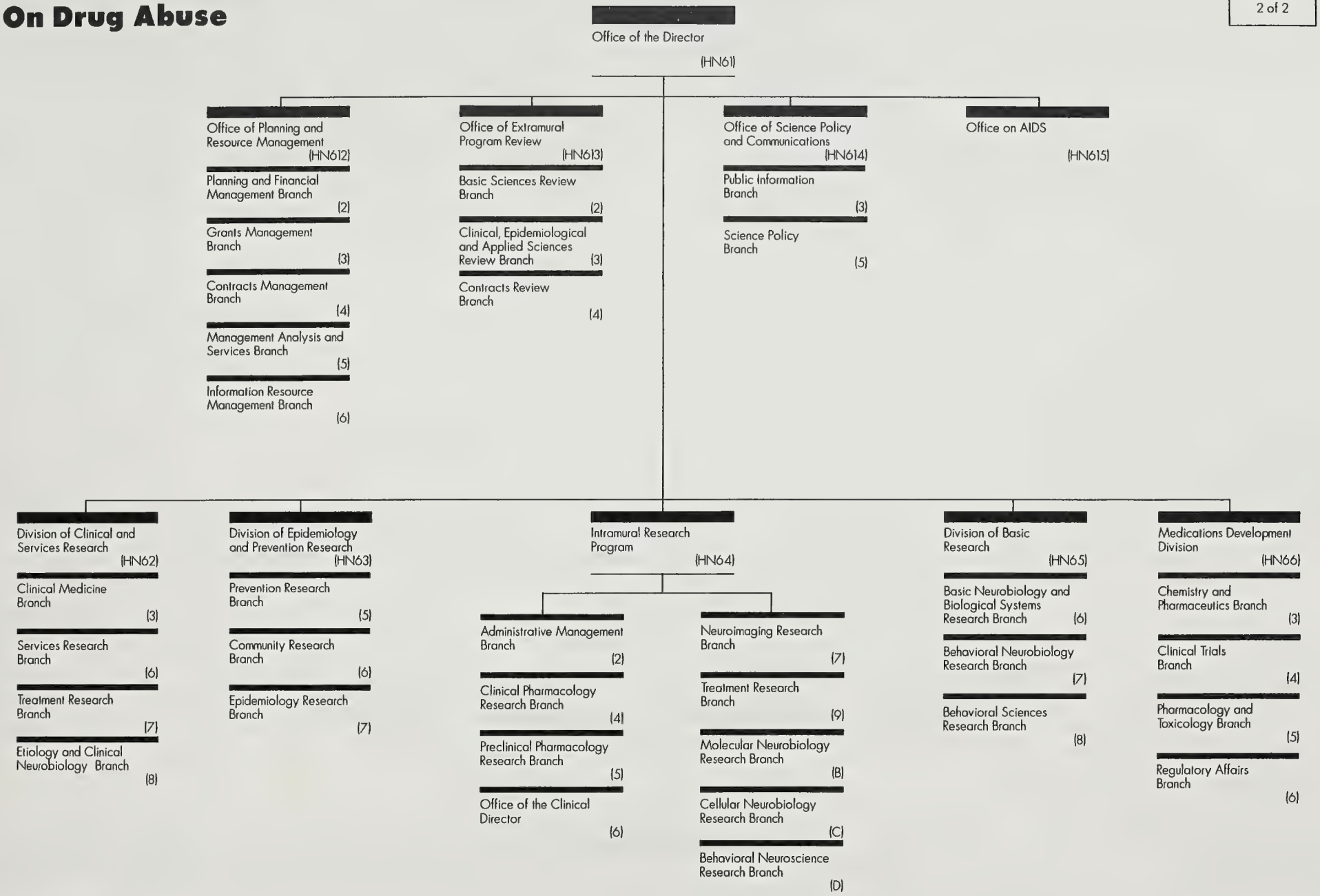


National Institute on Drug Abuse

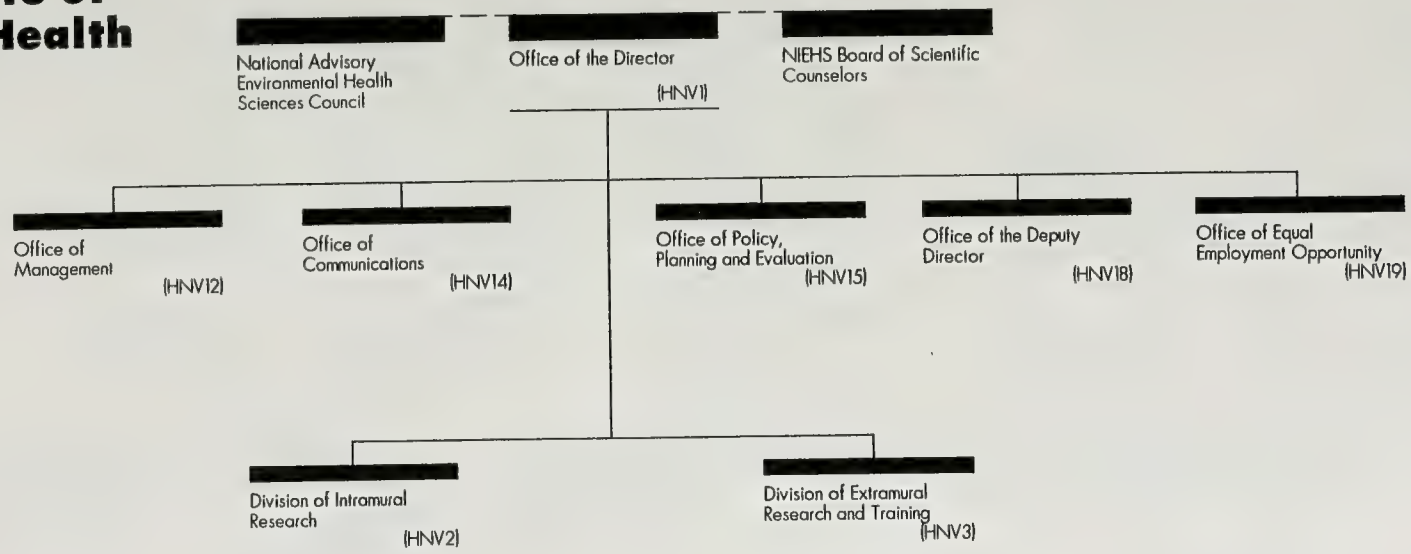


- Provides a national leadership and conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research, health services research, research training, and health information dissemination with respect to the prevention of drug abuse and treatment of drug abusers;
- Plans, conducts, fosters, and supports a comprehensive program of research and research training relating to the causes, prevention, treatment, patterns, and consequences of drug abuse and addiction, through research performed in its own laboratories and through contracts and grants to scientific institutions and to individuals;
- Supports training in fundamental sciences and clinical disciplines relating to drug abuse by individual and institutional research training awards;
- Coordinates with other research Institutes and with other Federal health and other agencies in activities relevant to drug abuse and addiction;
- Conducts and fosters health information dissemination activities, including the collection and dissemination of research findings and related educational materials for health professionals and the lay public;
- Coordinates with institutions and professional associations and with international, national, State, and voluntary agencies working in these areas; and
- Collaborates with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration on services research issues as well as on other programmatic issues.

National Institute On Drug Abuse



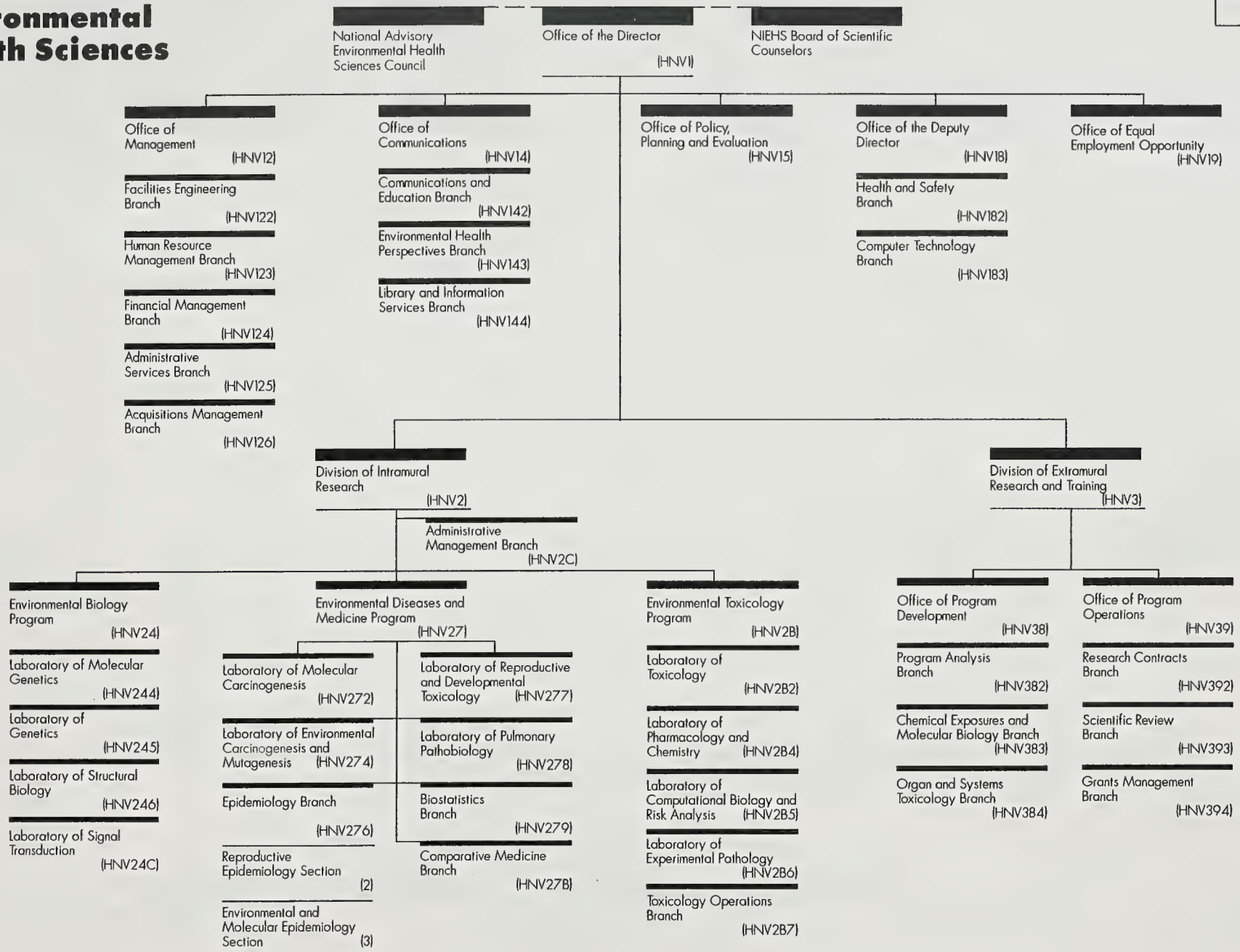
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences



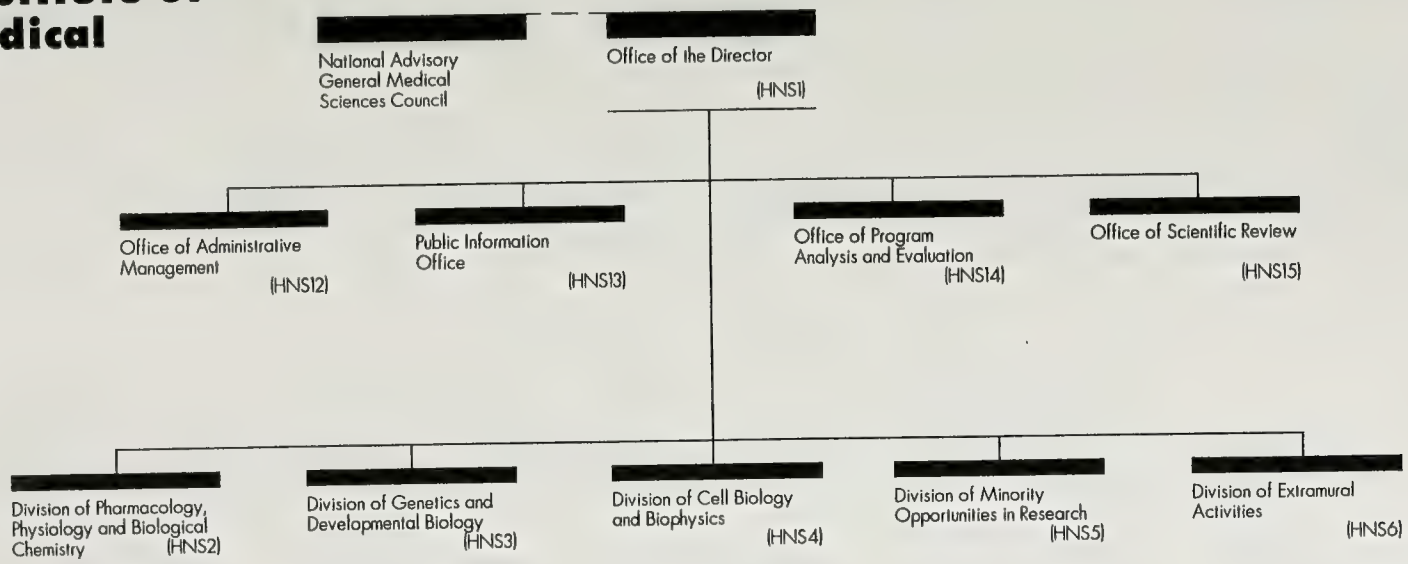
Conducts, fosters, and coordinates (in its own laboratories and through contracts, grants, and support of Environmental Health Sciences Centers) research and research training on the biological effects of chemical, physical, and biological substances in the environment to:

- Develop understanding of the mechanism of action of such substances;
- Provide the scientific basis for evaluating their extent and severity on a national scale;
- Establish the toxicity of chemical substances of significant public health concern;
- Define and develop methods for diagnosis and treatment of environmentally induced illnesses; and
- Collect and disseminate information in furtherance of the program.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences



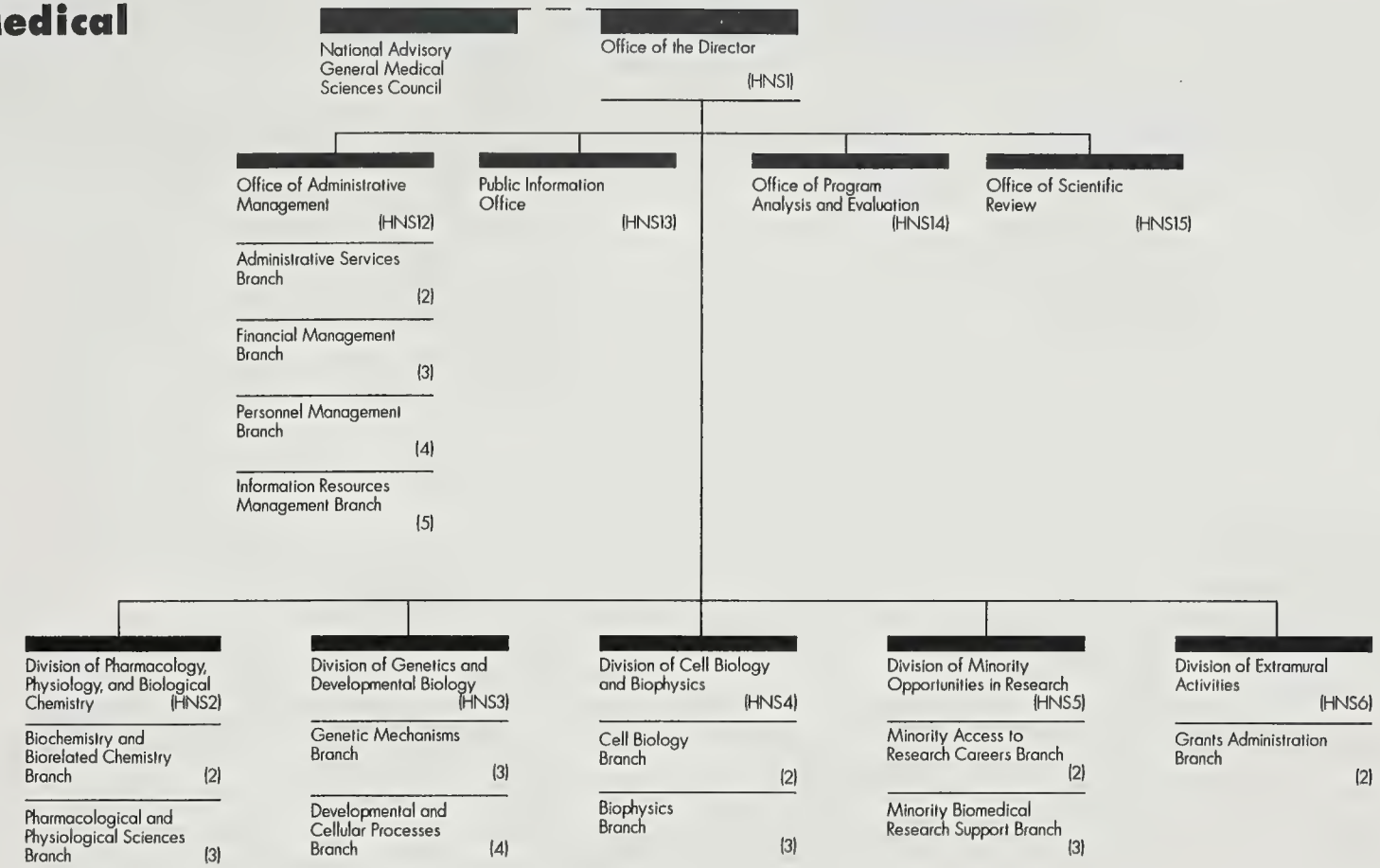
National Institute of General Medical Sciences



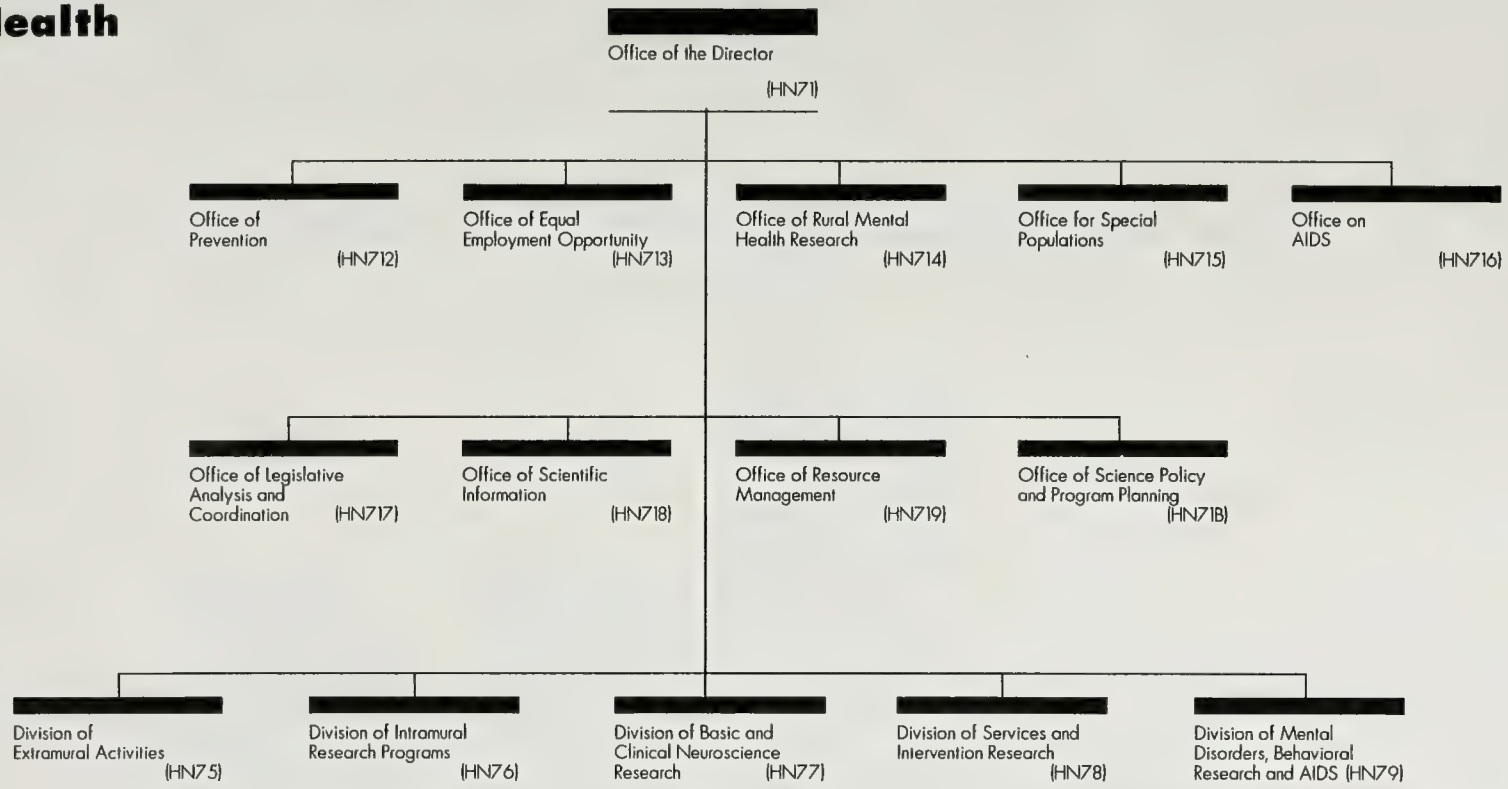
Administers, fosters, and supports research in the basic and general medical sciences and in related natural or behavioral sciences, which have significance for two or more other institutes, or are outside the general area of responsibility of any other institute. Programs are carried out through:

- Grants and contracts to and cooperative agreements with scientific institutions, commercial organizations, and individuals for the support of both basic biomedical research and applied research and development, including broad multidisciplinary research programs; and
- Individual and institutional research training awards.

National Institute of General Medical Sciences

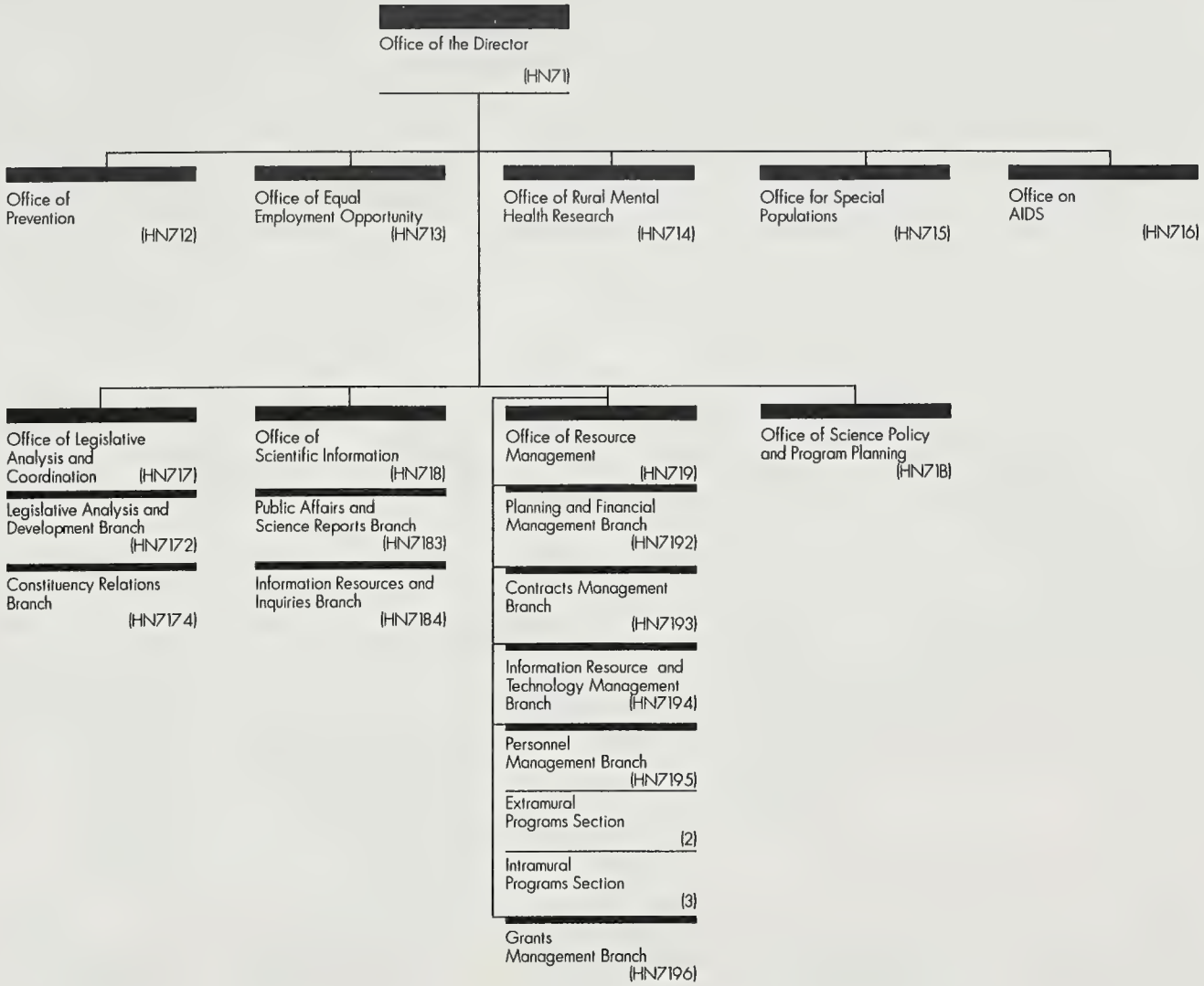


National Institute of Mental Health

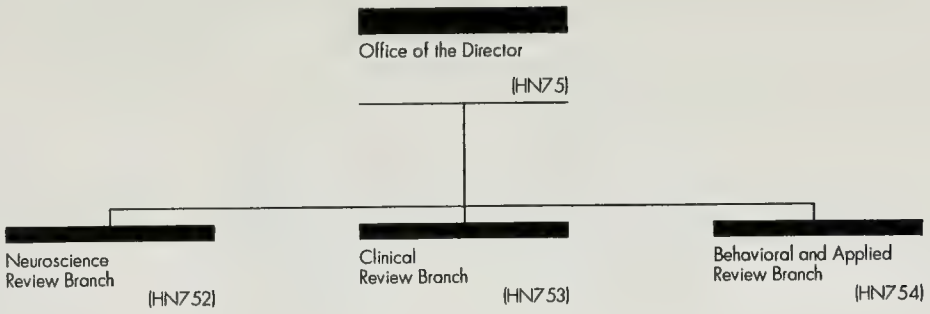


- Provides leadership for a national program to increase knowledge and advance effective strategies to deal with problems and issues in the promotion of mental health and the prevention and treatment of mental illness;
- Conducts and supports research and research training on the biological, psychological, behavioral, epidemiological, legal and social science aspects of mental health and illness;
- Conducts and supports mental health services research concerned with the impact of the organization, financing, and management of health services on the quality, cost, access to, and outcomes of care;
- Provides assistance to, and encourages other Federal agencies and national, foreign, State, and local organizations, hospitals, professional associations, and volunteer groups to facilitate and extend programs to promote mental health and prevent mental illness;
- Collects, analyzes, and disseminates scientific findings and data on the incidence, prevalence, and resources for the treatment of mental illness; and
- Conducts educational activities, including the collection and dissemination of educational materials concerned with mental health issues for health professionals and the lay public.

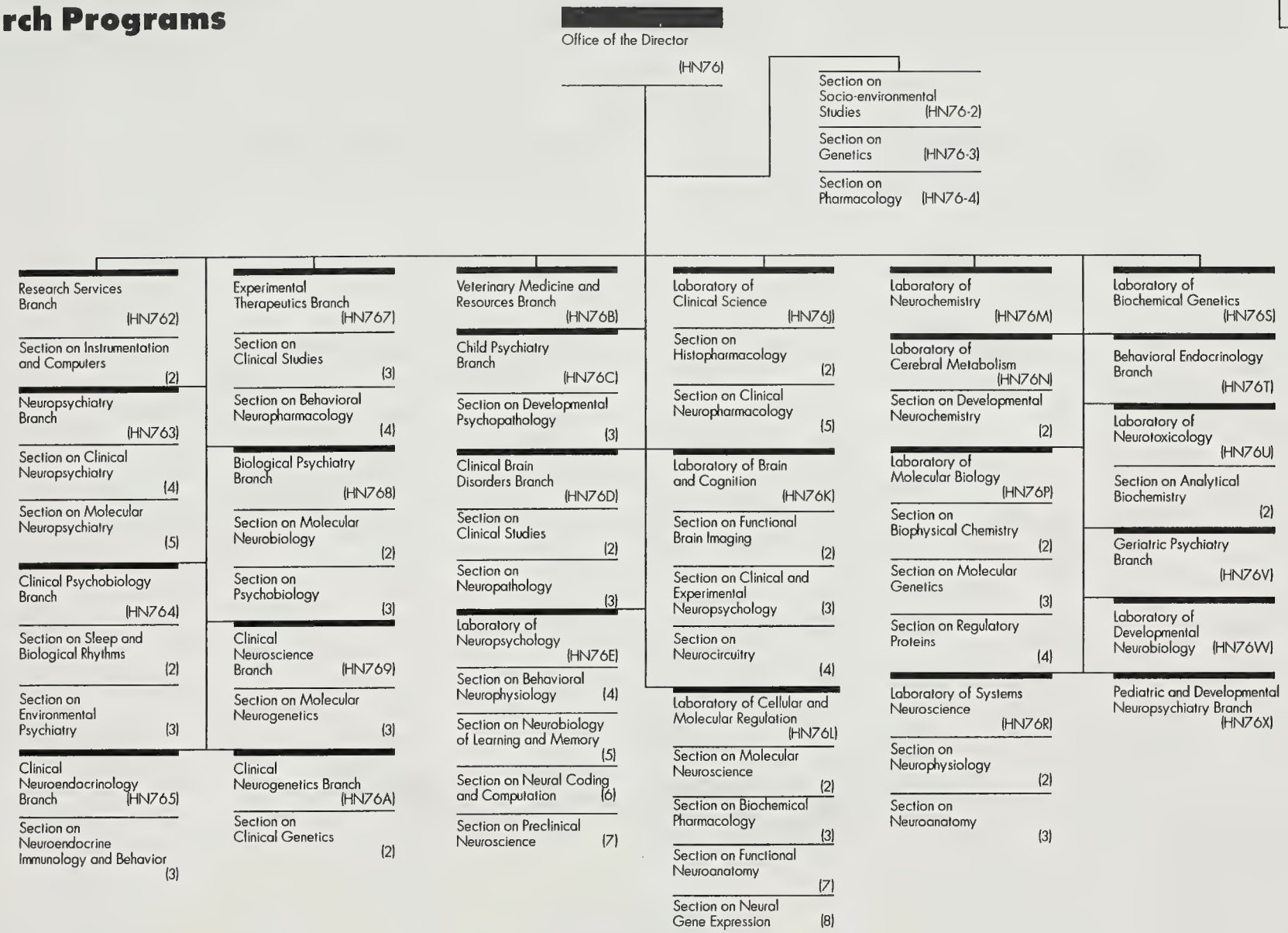
Office of the Director



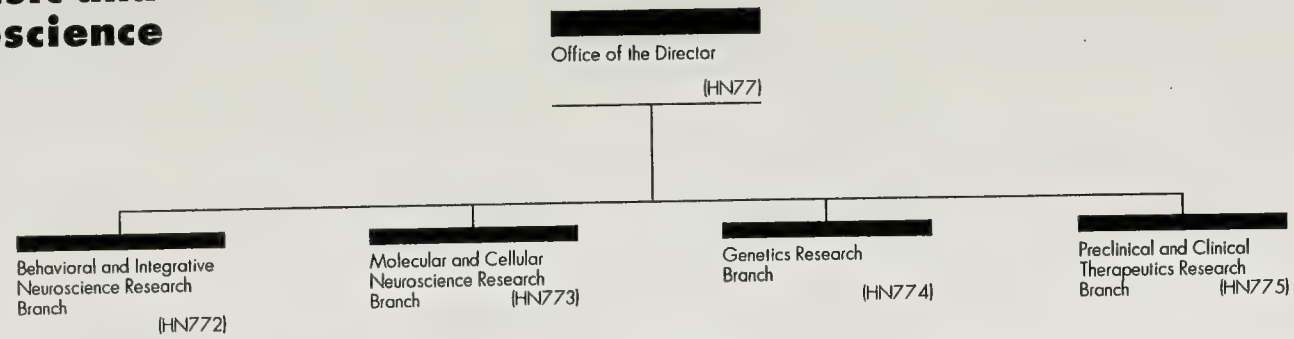
Division of Extramural Activities



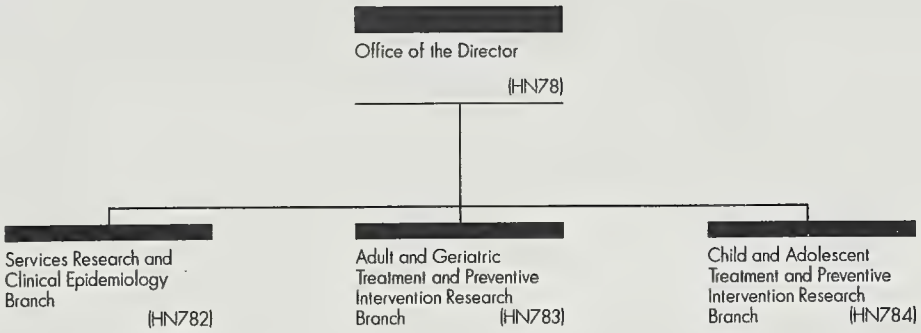
Division of Intramural Research Programs



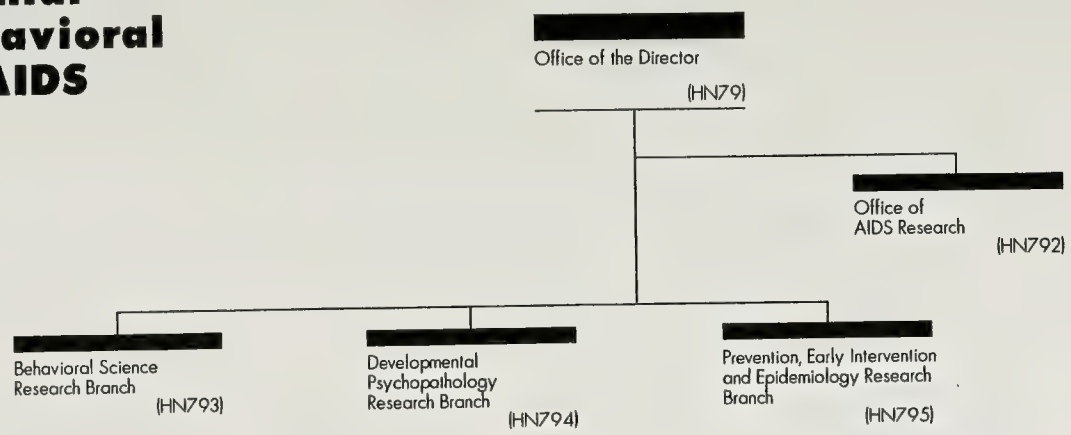
Division of Basic and Clinical Neuroscience Research



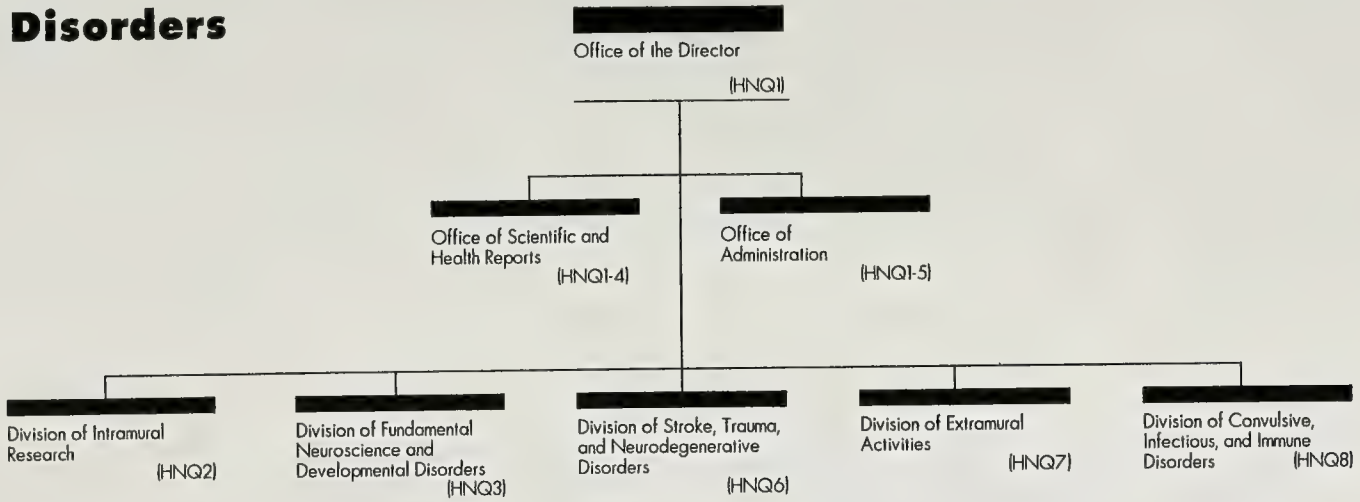
Division of Services and Intervention Research



Division of Mental Disorders, Behavioral Research and AIDS



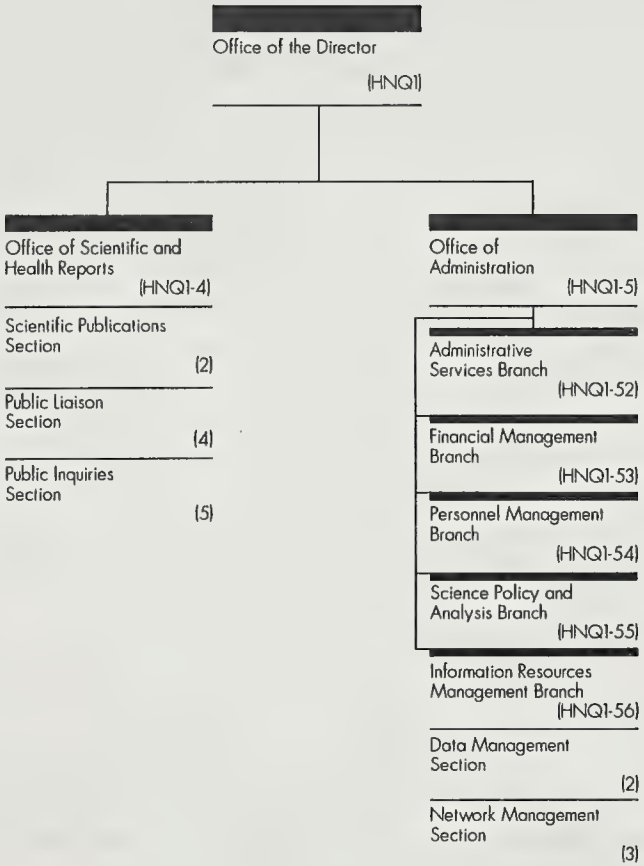
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke



Conducts, fosters, and supports research and research training on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological and muscle disorders through:

- Intramural, collaborative, and field research in its own laboratories, branches and clinics, and through contracts;
- Research grants to scientific institutions and to individuals;
- Individual and institutional research training awards to increase trained professional research personnel in neurological fields; and
- Cooperation with various agencies in collecting and disseminating educational and informational material related to neurological disorders.

Office of the Director

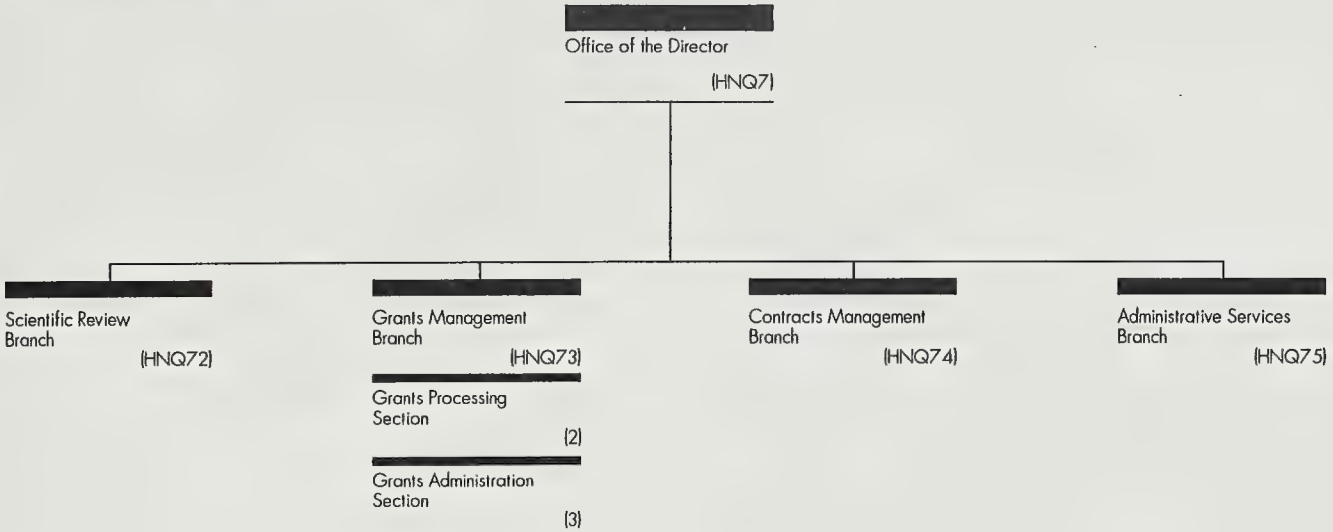


Division of Intramural Research

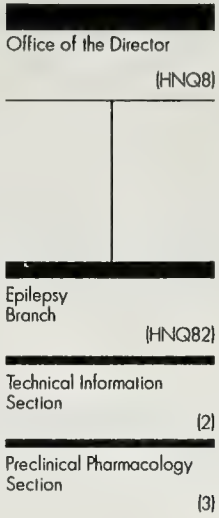
[redacted]
Office of the Director (HNQ2)

- Animal Health and Care Section (HNQ2-2)
- Office of Clinical Director (HNQ221)
  - Electroencephalography Section (2)
  - Electromyography Section (3)
- Clinical Neurosciences Program (HNQ22)
  - Clinical Neuroscience Branch (HNQ22B)
    - Clinical Neuropharmacology Section (2)
    - Aminergic Mechanisms Section (3)
    - Clinical Neurochemistry Section (4)
  - Stroke Branch (HNQ22C)
    - Clinical Investigations Section (2)
    - Cerebrovascular Pathology Section (3)
    - Neurocytobiology Section (4)
  - Neuroimaging Branch (HNQ22D)
    - Clinical Studies Section (2)
    - Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy Section (3)
    - Autoradiography and Experimental PET Section (4)
  - Surgical Neurology Branch (HNQ222)
    - Clinical Neurosurgery Section (2)
    - Biochemistry Section (3)
  - Developmental and Metabolic Neurology Branch (HNQ223)
    - Enzymology and Genetics Section (2)
    - Neurochemical Methodology Section (3)
    - Clinical Investigations and Therapeutics Section (4)
    - Molecular and Medical Genetics Section (5)
    - Cellular and Molecular Pathophysiology Section (8)
  - Neurogenetics Branch (HNQ225)
  - Neuroimmunology Branch (HNQ224)
    - Neurological Diseases Section (2)
    - Cellular Immunology Section (3)
    - Molecular Immunology Section (4)
    - Viral Immunology Section (5)
  - Experimental Therapeutics Branch (HNQ226)
    - Clinical Pharmacology Section (2)
    - Molecular Neuropharmacology Section (3)
    - Neurophysiological Pharmacology Section (4)
  - Neuroepidemiology Branch (HNQ228)
    - Clinical Neuroepidemiology Section (2)
  - Medical Neurology Branch (HNQ227)
    - Human Motor Control Section (4)
    - Neuromuscular Diseases Section (8)
    - Cognitive Neuroscience Section (9)
  - Biometry and Field Studies Branch (HNQ229)
    - Mathematical Statistics Section (2)
    - Collaborative Studies Section (3)
    - Analytical Biometrics Section (4)
  - Epilepsy Research Branch (HNQ22E)
    - Clinical Epilepsy Section (2)
    - Neuronal Excitability Section (3)
- Basic Neurosciences Program (HNQ23)
  - Instrumentation and Computer Section (-2)
  - Section on Molecular Plasticity (-3)
  - Synaptic Mechanisms Section (-5)
  - Biophysics Section (-6)
  - Neural Development Section (-7)
  - Neurotoxicology Section (-8)
  - Neurotrophic Factors Section (-9)
  - Laboratory of Molecular Biology (HNQ234)
    - Molecular Neurobiology Section (2)
    - Developmental Biology Section (3)
  - Laboratory of Neurochemistry (HNQ236)
    - Enzyme Chemistry Section (2)
    - Neuronal Cytoskeletal Protein Regulation Section (3)
    - Cellular and Developmental Neurobiology Section (5)
    - Molecular Neuroscience Section (6)
  - Laboratory of Neurophysiology (HNQ237)
  - Laboratory of Neural Control (HNQ238)
    - Neural Mechanisms Section (2)
    - Developmental Neurobiology Section (3)
    - Section on Cellular and Systems Neurobiology (5)
  - Laboratory of Central Nervous Systems Studies (HNQ239)
  - Laboratory of Molecular Medicine and Neuroscience (HNQ23B)
    - Molecular Medicine and Virology Section (2)
    - Molecular Therapeutics Section (3)
    - Molecular and Viral Genetics Section (4)
  - Laboratory of Neurobiology (HNQ23D)
    - Structural Cell Biology Section (2)
    - Brain Structural Plasticity Section (3)
    - Analytical Cell Biology Section (4)
  - Laboratory of Molecular and Cellular Neurobiology (HNQ23G)
    - Membrane Biochemistry Section (2)
    - Myelin and Brain Development Section (3)
  - Laboratory of Viral and Molecular Pathogenesis (HNQ23H)
    - Neural and Molecular Biology Section (2)
    - Viral Pathogenesis Section (4)
    - Developmental Genetics Section (6)
  - Laboratory of Adaptive Systems (HNQ23J)
    - Neuronal Networks Section (2)

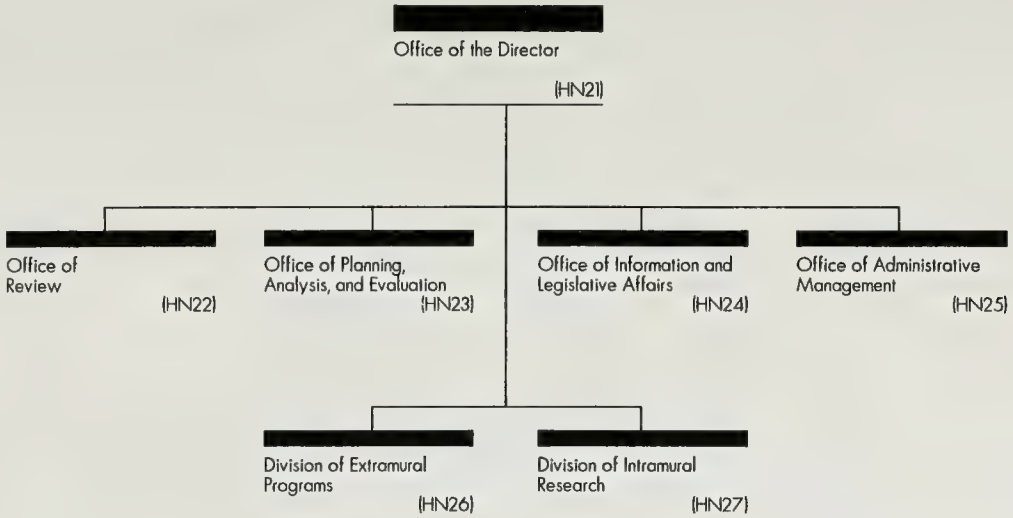
Division of Extramural Activities



Division of Convulsive, Infectious, and Immune Disorders

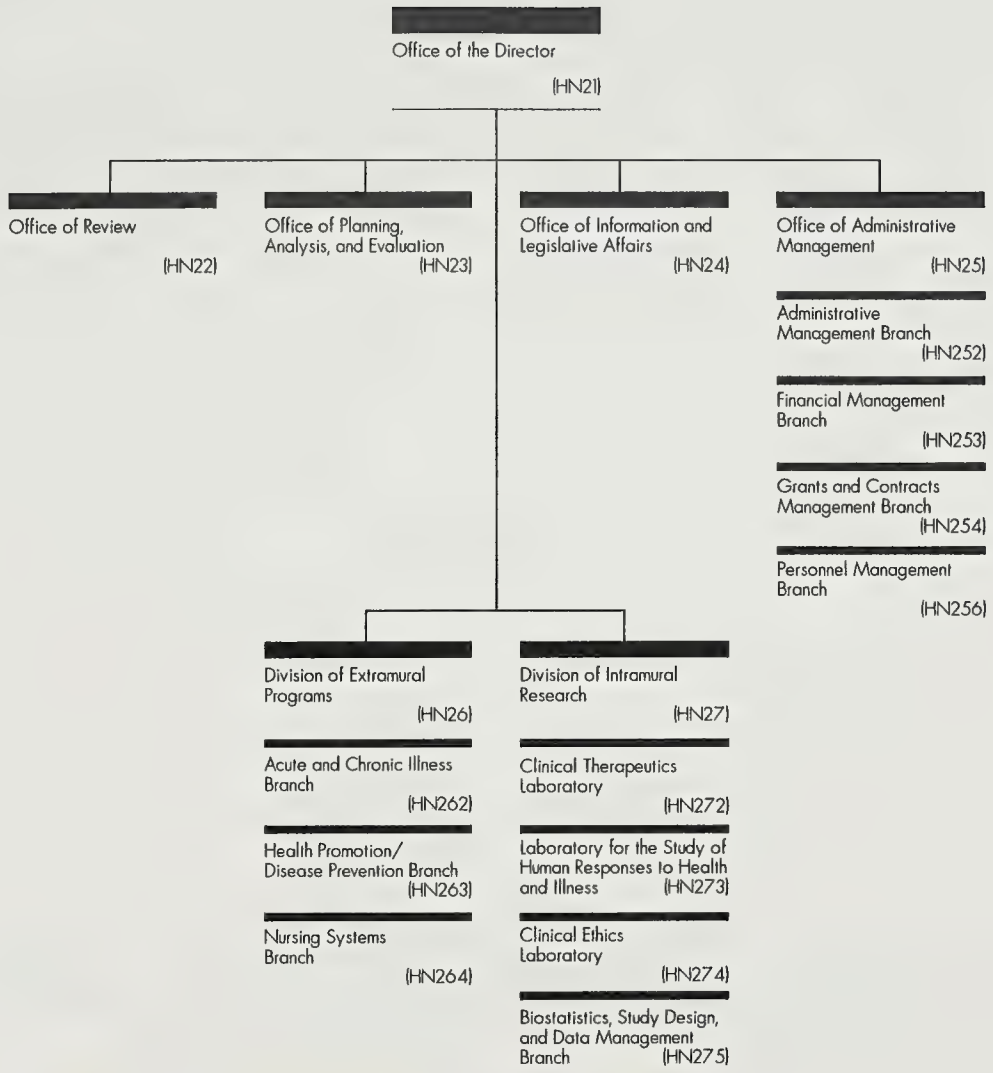


National Institute of Nursing Research

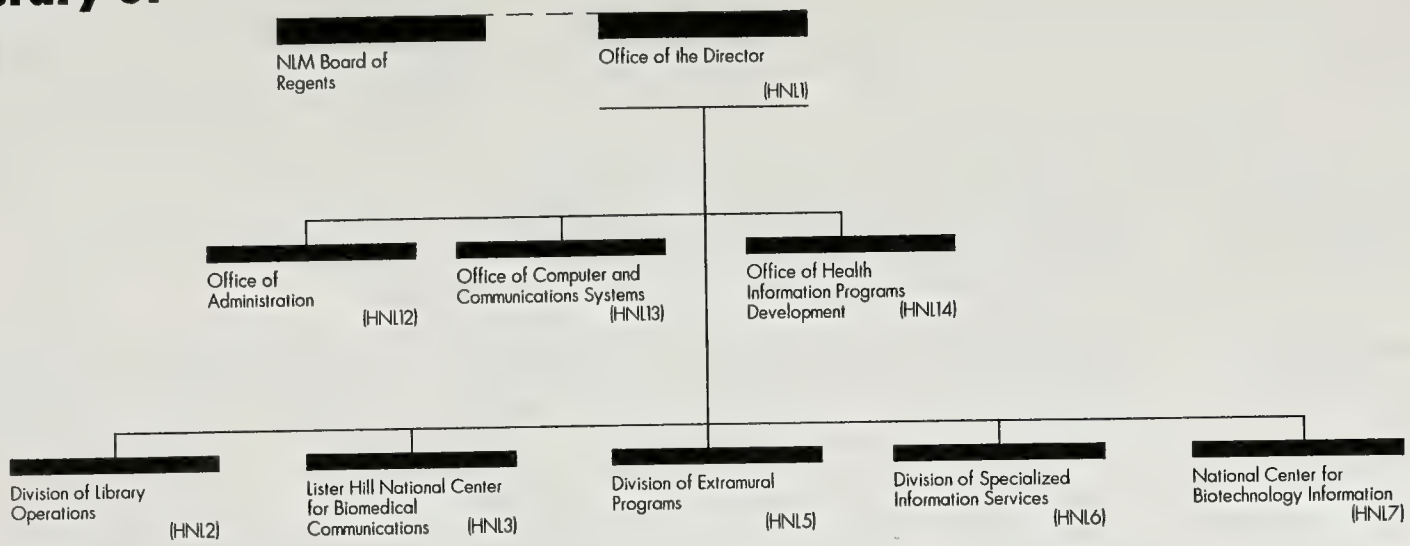


Provides leadership for nursing research, supports and conducts research, research training, and dissemination of results to build a scientific base for nursing practice and patient care and to promote health and ameliorate effects of illness on the American people.

National Institute of Nursing Research

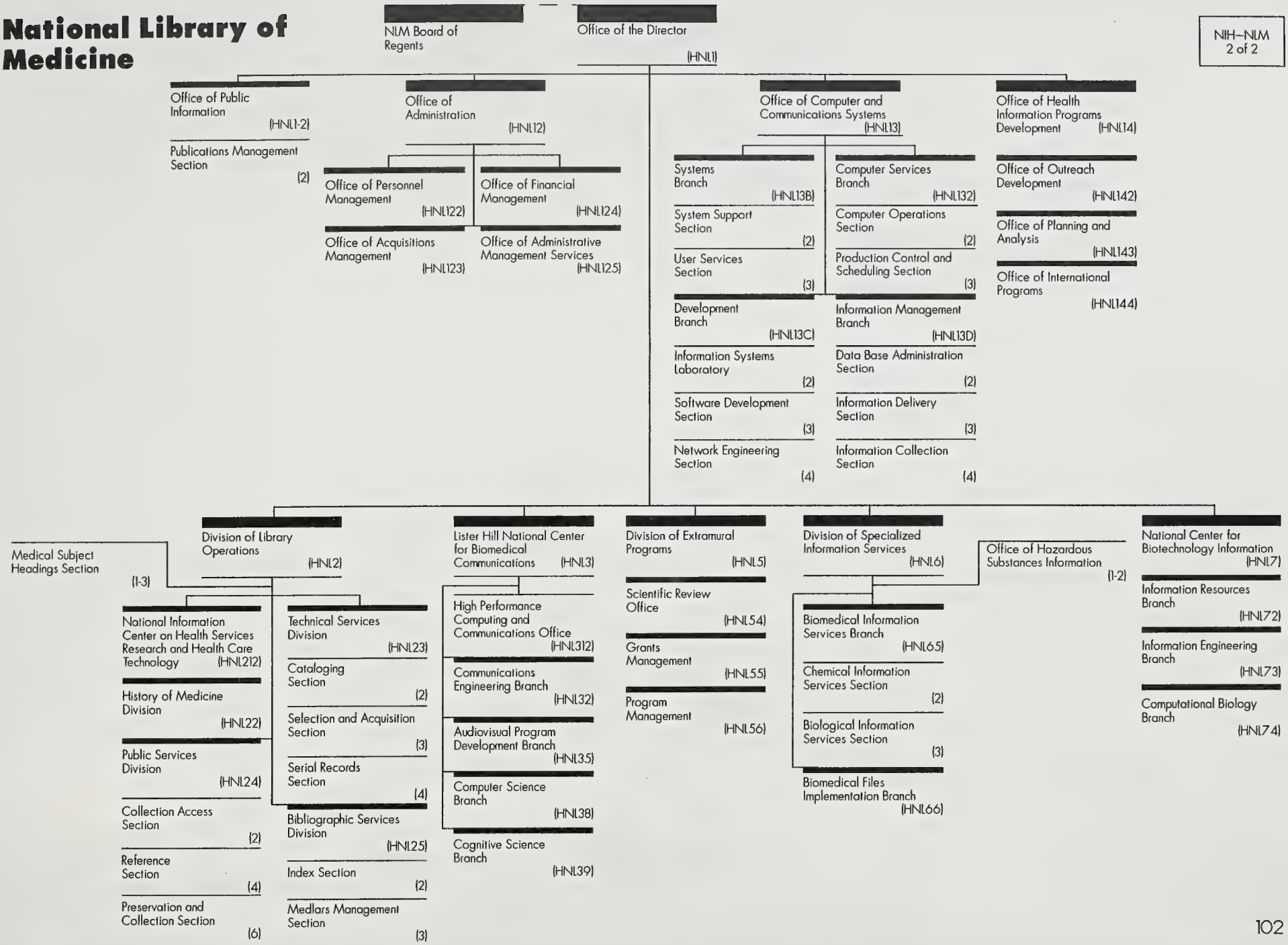


National Library of Medicine

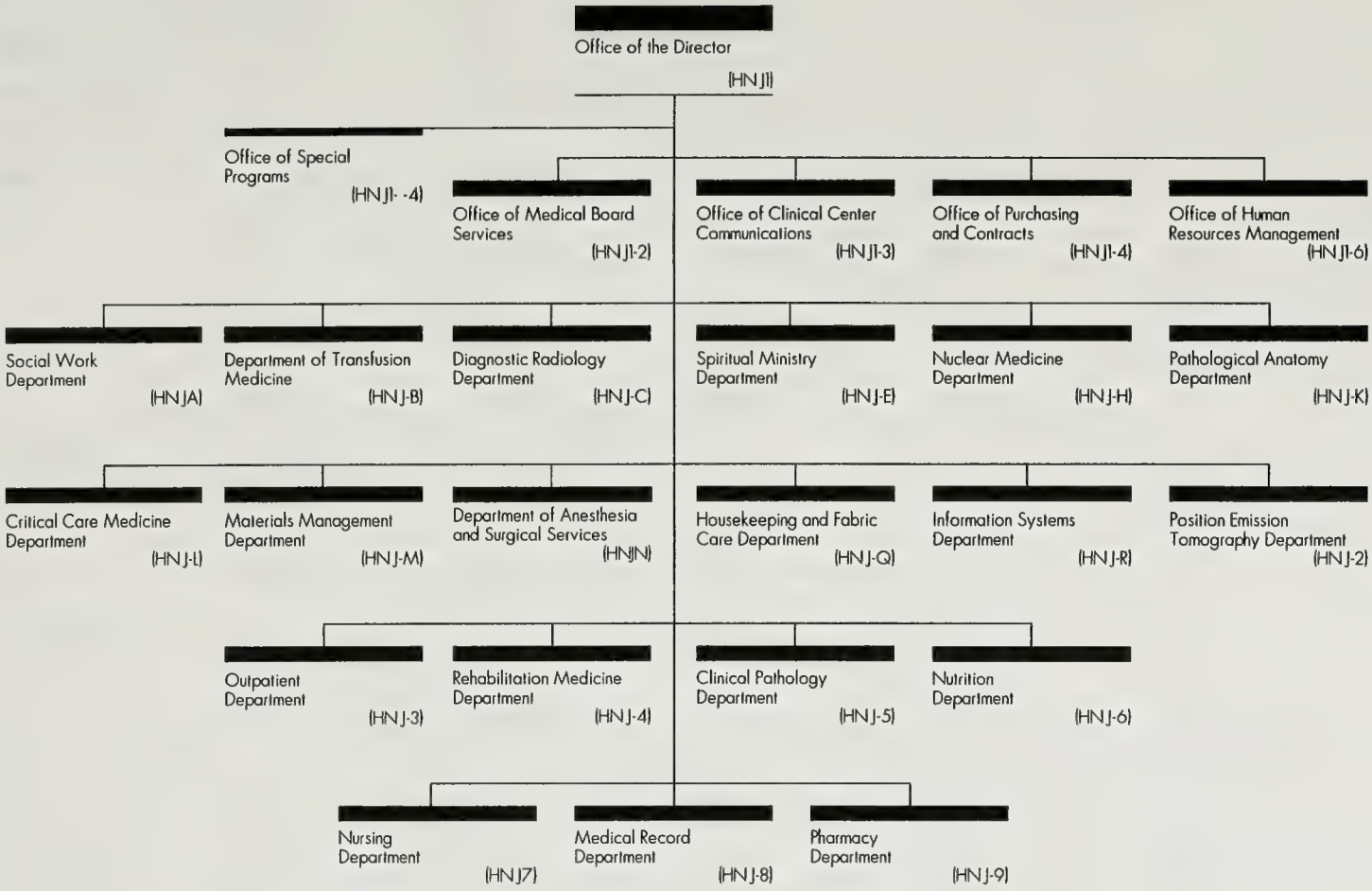


- Assists the advancement of medical and related sciences through the collection, dissemination, and exchange of information important to the progress of medicine and health;
- Serves as a national information resource for medical education, research, and service activities of Federal and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals;
- Publishes and distributes guides to medical literature and audiovisual materials in the form of catalogs, indexes, and bibliographies;
- Develops, produces, and disseminates audiovisual materials and systems and other aids to medical education, research, and practice;
- Supports the translation and publication of biomedical literature;
- Provides support for medical library development and for training of biomedical librarians and other health information specialists;
- Conducts and supports research in techniques and methods for recording, storing, retrieving, and communicating health information; and
- Provides technical consultation services and research assistance.

National Library of Medicine



Clinical Center



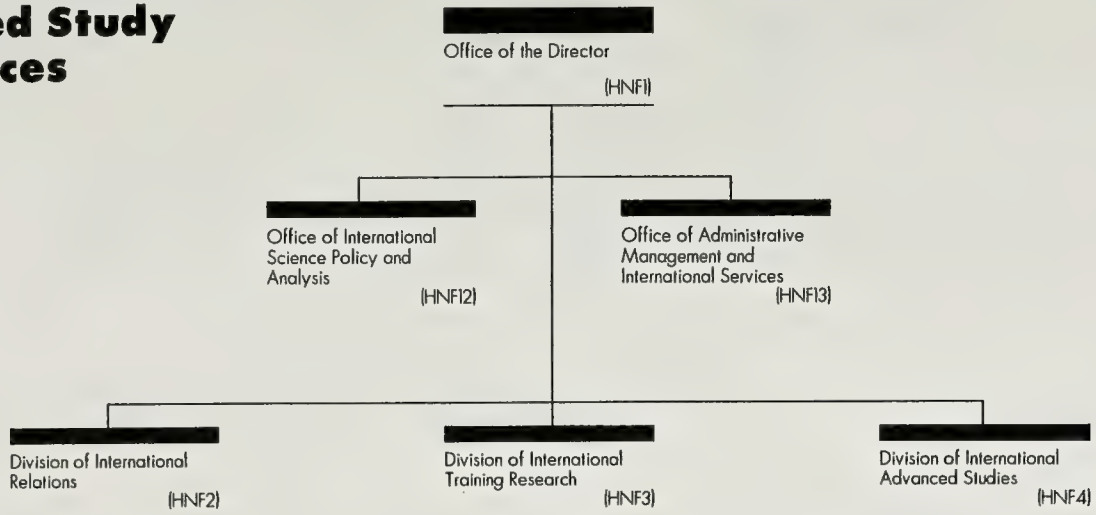
- Provides patient facilities and services, other than physician care, for clinical investigations in the Clinical Center;
- Conducts research in clinical care, hospital administration, and related areas; and
- Supervises residency and other training programs.

Clinical Center

NIH–CC
2 of 2

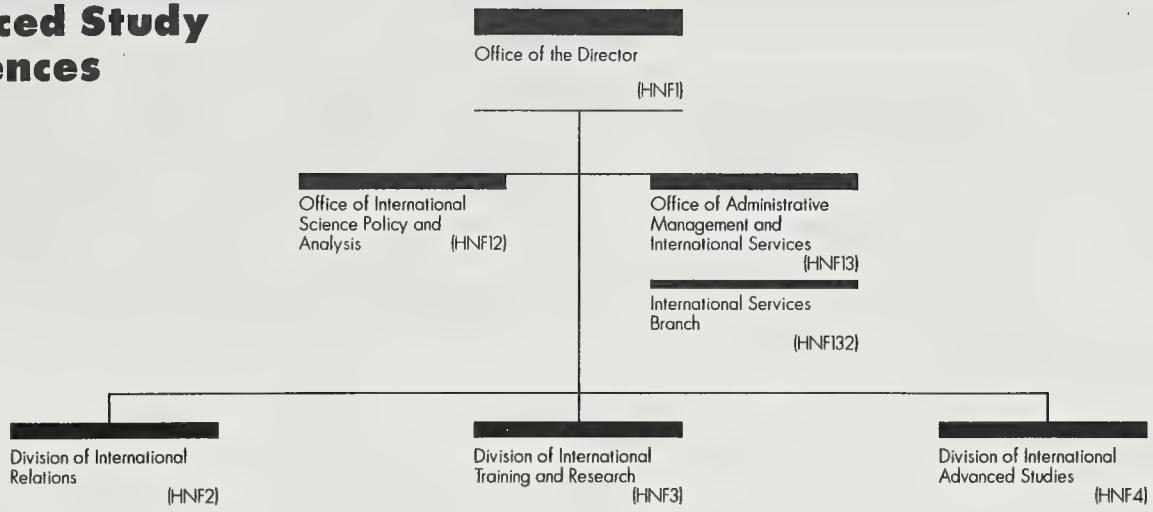
- Office of the Director (HNJ1)
  - Office of Human Resources Management (HNJ1-6)
    - Personnel Operations Section (2)
    - Education and Training Section (3)
    - Special Initiatives and Planning Section (4)
  - Office of Special Programs (HNJ1- -4)
  - Office of Medical Board Services (HNJ1-2)
  - Office of Clinical Center Communications (HNJ1-3)
  - Office of Purchasing and Contracts (HNJ1-4)
  - Social Work Department (HNJA)
    - Pediatric and Adult Medical Oncology Section (2)
    - Chronic Illness and Surgical Oncology Section (4)
  - Department of Transfusion Medicine (HNJ-B)
    - Blood Services Section (2)
    - Infectious Diseases Section (3)
    - Laboratory Services Section (4)
    - Cell Processing Section (5)
  - Nuclear Medicine Department (HNJ-H)
    - Radiopharmaceutical Reserach Section (6)
    - Clinical Studies Section (7)
    - Imaging Physics Section (8)
  - Critical Care Medicine Department (HNJ-L)
    - Critical Care Therapy Section (4)
    - Research Section (5)
    - AIDS Section (6)
  - Materials Management Department (HNJ-M)
    - Central Hospital Supply Section (2)
    - Biomedical Engineering and Personal Property Management Section (4)
    - Storage and Distribution Section (7)
    - Inventory Management Section (8)
  - Diagnostic Radiology Department (HNJ-C)
  - Spiritual Ministry Department (HNJ-E)
  - Pathological Anatomy Department (HNJ-K)
  - Housekeeping and Fabric Care Department (HNJ-Q)
    - Day Service Section (2)
    - Night Service Section (3)
    - Patient Area Section (4)
    - Fabric Care Section (5)
    - Ambulatory Care Research Facility Section (6)
  - Information Systems Department (HNJ-R)
    - Applications Section (2)
    - Systems Development and Research Section (3)
    - Systems Section (4)
    - Data Management and PC Applications Section (5)
    - User Support Section (6)
  - Positron Emission Tomography Department (HNJ-2)
    - Tomography Section (2)
    - Radiochemistry Section (3)
  - Outpatient Department (HNJ-3)
    - Outpatient Clinic Section (2)
    - Admission Section (3)
    - Messenger and Escort Section (4)
    - Voucher Section (5)
  - Nutrition Department (HNJ-6)
    - Clinical Nutrition Service (2)
    - Food Service (3)
  - Department of Anesthesia and Surgical Services (HNJN)
    - Anesthesia Section (2)
    - Surgical Services Section (3)
  - Clinical Pathology Department (HNJ-5)
    - Clinical Chemistry Service (2)
    - Hematology Service (3)
    - Microbiology Service (4)
    - Phlebotomy Service (5)
    - Immunology Service (6)
  - Pharmacy Department (HNJ-9)
    - Ambulatory Pharmacy Section (2)
    - Inpatient Pharmacy Section (3)
    - Pharmaceutical Development Section (4)
    - Pharmaceutical Procurement and Control Section (5)
    - Clinical Pharmacy Section (6)
  - Medical Record Department (HNJ-8)
    - Medicolegal Section (3)
    - Record Management Section (4)
    - Credentialing Services Section (5)
    - Documentation Analysis and Coding Section (6)
    - Computer Applications Section (8)
    - Protocol Services Section (9)
  - Rehabilitation Medicine Department (HNJ-4)
    - Occupational Therapy Service (2)
    - Physical Therapy Service (3)
    - Speech Language Pathology Service (4)
    - Recreation Therapy Section (5)
    - Biomechanics Section (6)
    - Physical Medicine Section (7)
  - Nursing Department (HNJ7)
    - Clinical Informatics Services (HNJ79)
    - Critical and Acute Care Patient Services (HNJ7F)
      - Medical Intensive Care Service (2)
      - Cardiopulmonary Diseases Service (3)
      - Neurology Service (4)
      - Adult Oncology Service (5)
    - Mental Health, Aging, Alcohol and Liaison Patient Services (HNJ7H)
      - Mental Health Service (2)
      - Aging Service (3)
      - Alcohol Service (4)
    - Adult and Pediatric Patient Services (HNJ7G)
      - Diabetes/Digestive and Kidney Service (2)
      - Child Health/Human Development Service (3)
      - Eye Service (4)
      - Allergy and Infectious Diseases Service (5)
      - Arthritis, Musculoskeletal and Skin Service (6)
      - Deafness and Communicative Disorders Service (7)
      - Dental Service (8)
      - Multi-Institute CC Peds Service (9)
      - Pediatric Oncology Service (B)

John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences

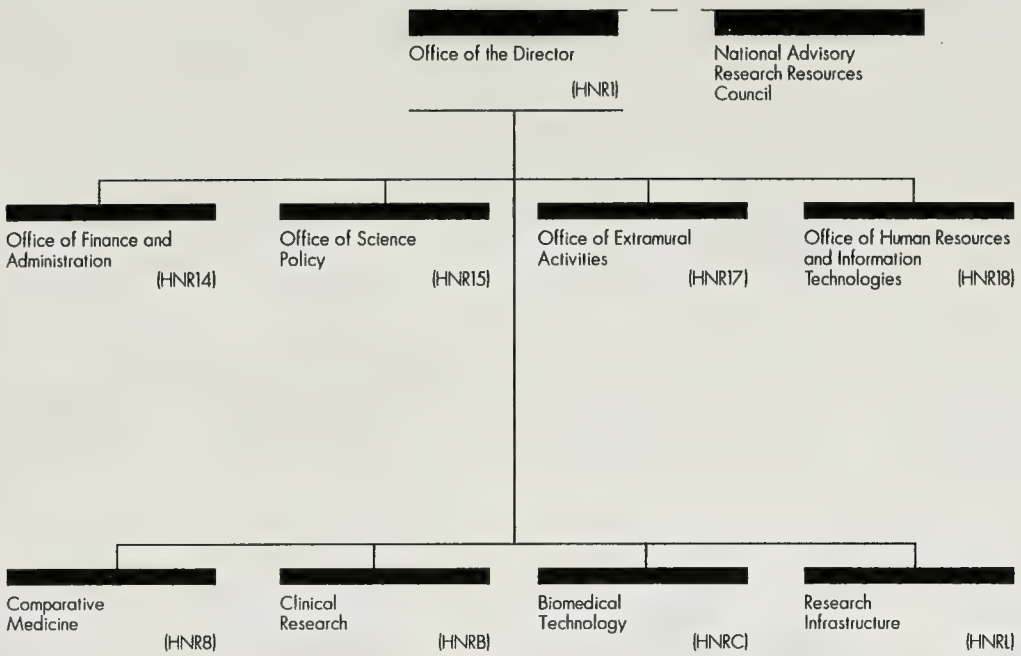


- Provides the facility for the assembly of scientists and leaders in the biomedical, behavioral, and related fields for discussion, study, and research in the health sciences at an international level;
- Conceives, designs, develops, and conducts studies on current and emerging health problems;
- Awards scholarships to outstanding individuals for the purposes of encouraging creative, speculative thought and contributions to advanced study;
- Awards fellowships for training in the United States and abroad;
- Promotes international exchange of individuals for teaching, research, and study in the health-related sciences;
- Collects, translates, publishes, and disseminates information concerning health-related activities outside the United States;
- Furthers international cooperation and collaboration in the life sciences through its research programs, conferences, seminars, and publications;
- Provides research grants to individuals and scientific institutions;
- Coordinates NIH activities and functions concerned generally with the health sciences at an international level;
- Administers the NIH Special Foreign Currency Program; and
- Provides central point for receiving, assisting, and/or programming foreign visitors to the National Institutes of Health and provides administrative support to the NIH Visiting Program.

John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences

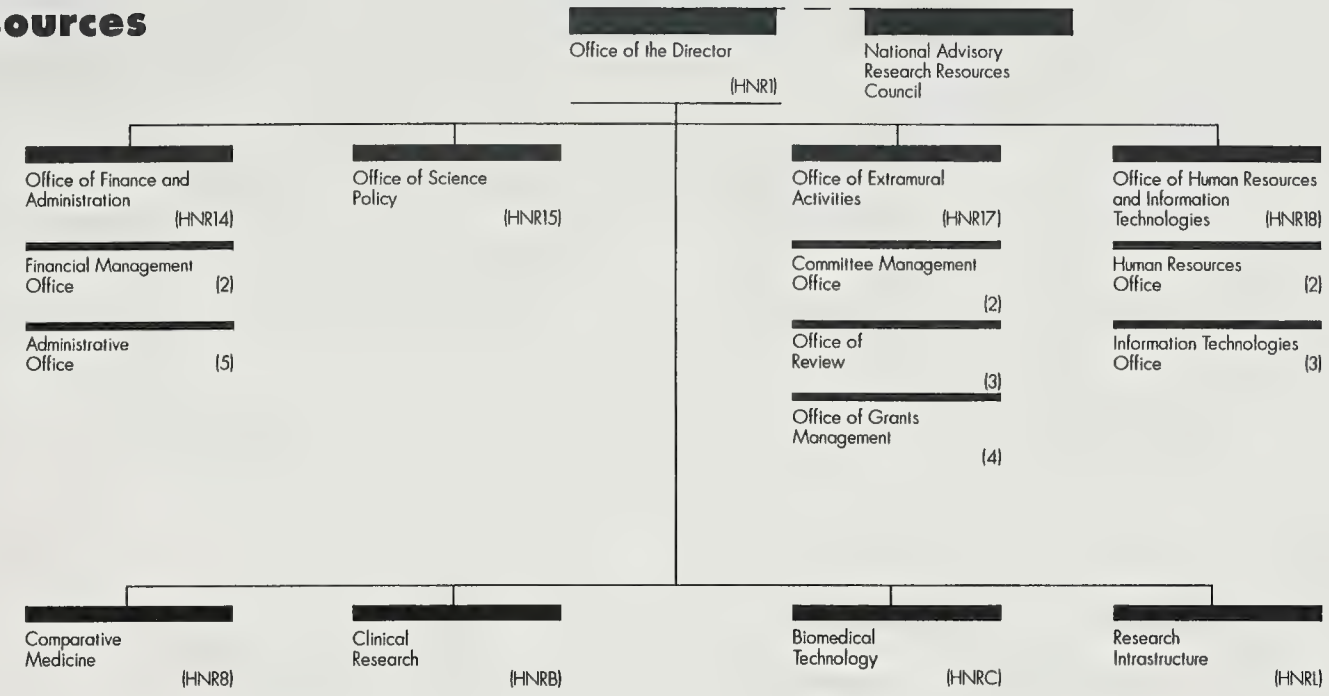


National Center for Research Resources

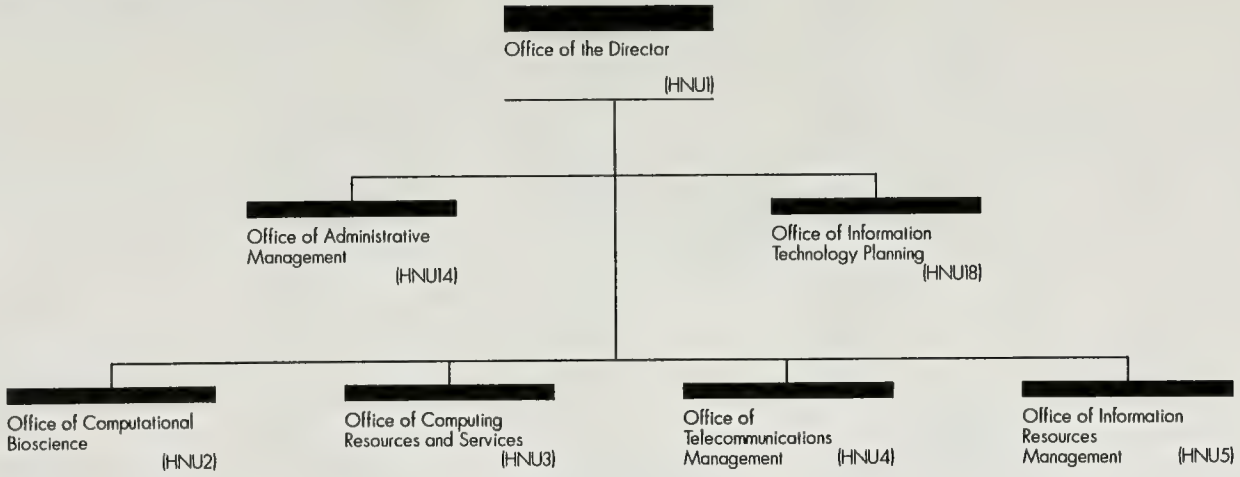


- Administers, fosters, and supports research for the development and support of multi-categorical research resources needed on an institutional, regional, national, or international basis for health-related research. Programs are carried out through:
  —Research grants, research and development contracts, and individual and institutional research training awards;
  —Cooperation and collaboration with organizations and institutions engaged in multi-categorical research resources activities; and
  —Collection and dissemination of information on research and findings in these areas.

National Center for Research Resources



Center for Information Technology



- Provides leadership for the determination of NIH computational and telecommunications needs at all levels and oversees the development of appropriate infrastructure support to meet identified needs;
- Develops, operates, and maintains a state-of-the-art regional computer facility and provides overall guidance based on legislation and policy that is responsive to the NIH mission;
- Develops and provides NIH information technology policy to implement legislative mandates, such as those under the Information Technology Management Reform Act; Presidential and other Administration initiatives; and HHS, OMB, and other policy and administrative requirements;
- Provides leadership and focus within NIH for the development and implementation of policy and standards in the area of information technology by identifying, documenting, and communicating information technology issues, problems, and solutions to the NIH community in a comprehensive and meaningful way;
- Establishes and operates the necessary organization and infrastructure to assure appropriate security, connectivity, and inter-operability across the NIH Institutes and Centers, off-campus locations, and remote access; and
- Serves as a Federal Data Processing Center for administrative, biomedical, and statistical computing, provides data processing and high performance computing facilities and integrated telecommunications data networks, and provides services to the DHHS and other Federal agencies.

Center for Information Technology

NIH–CIT
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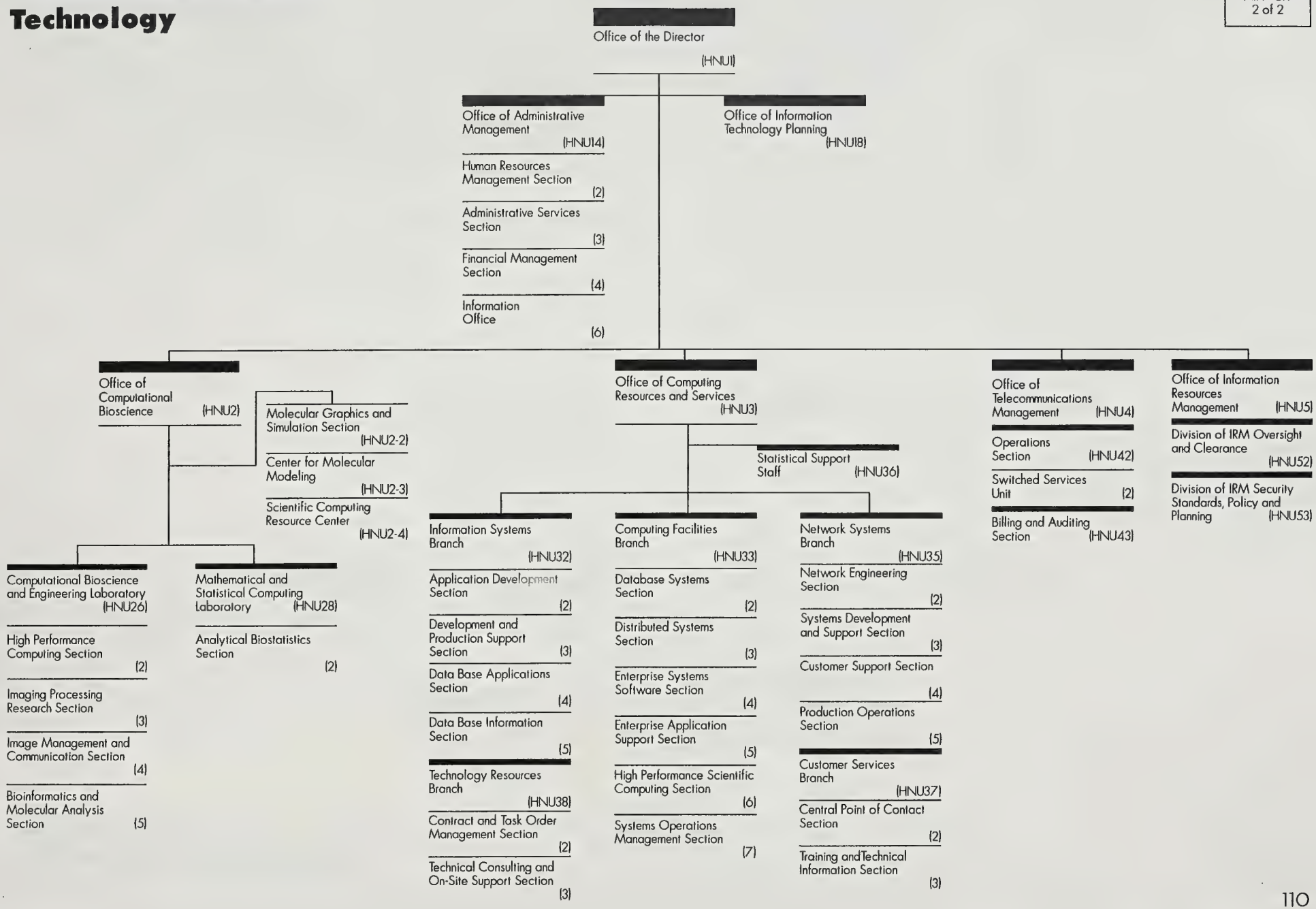
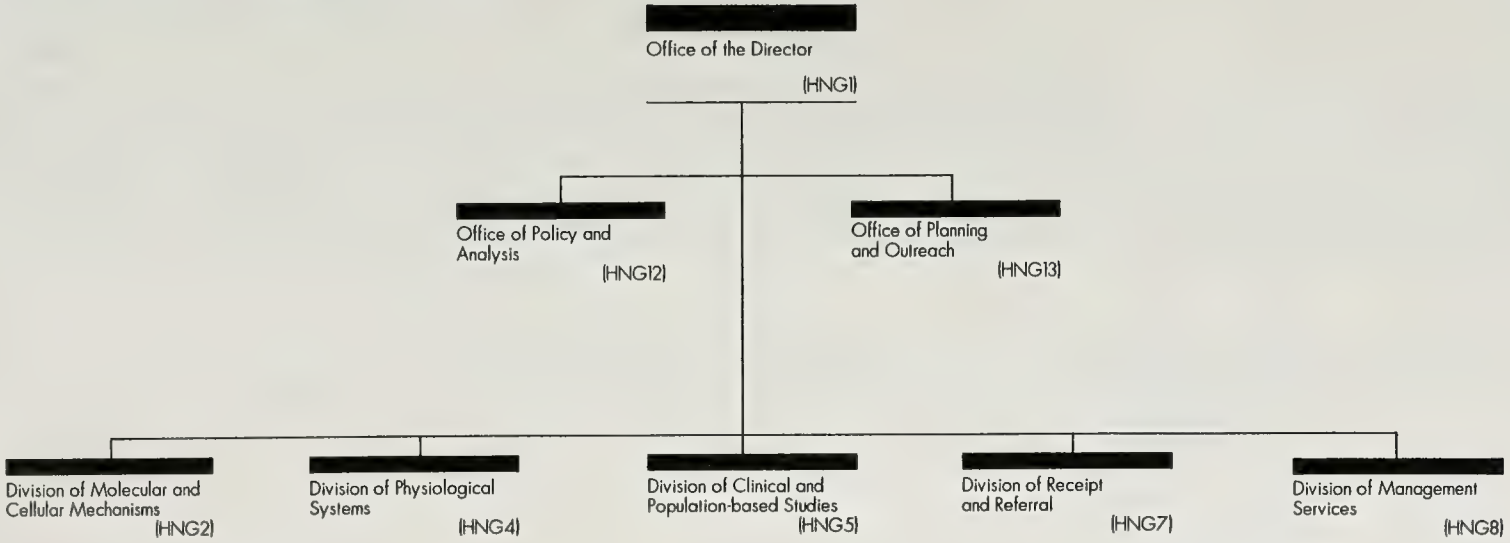
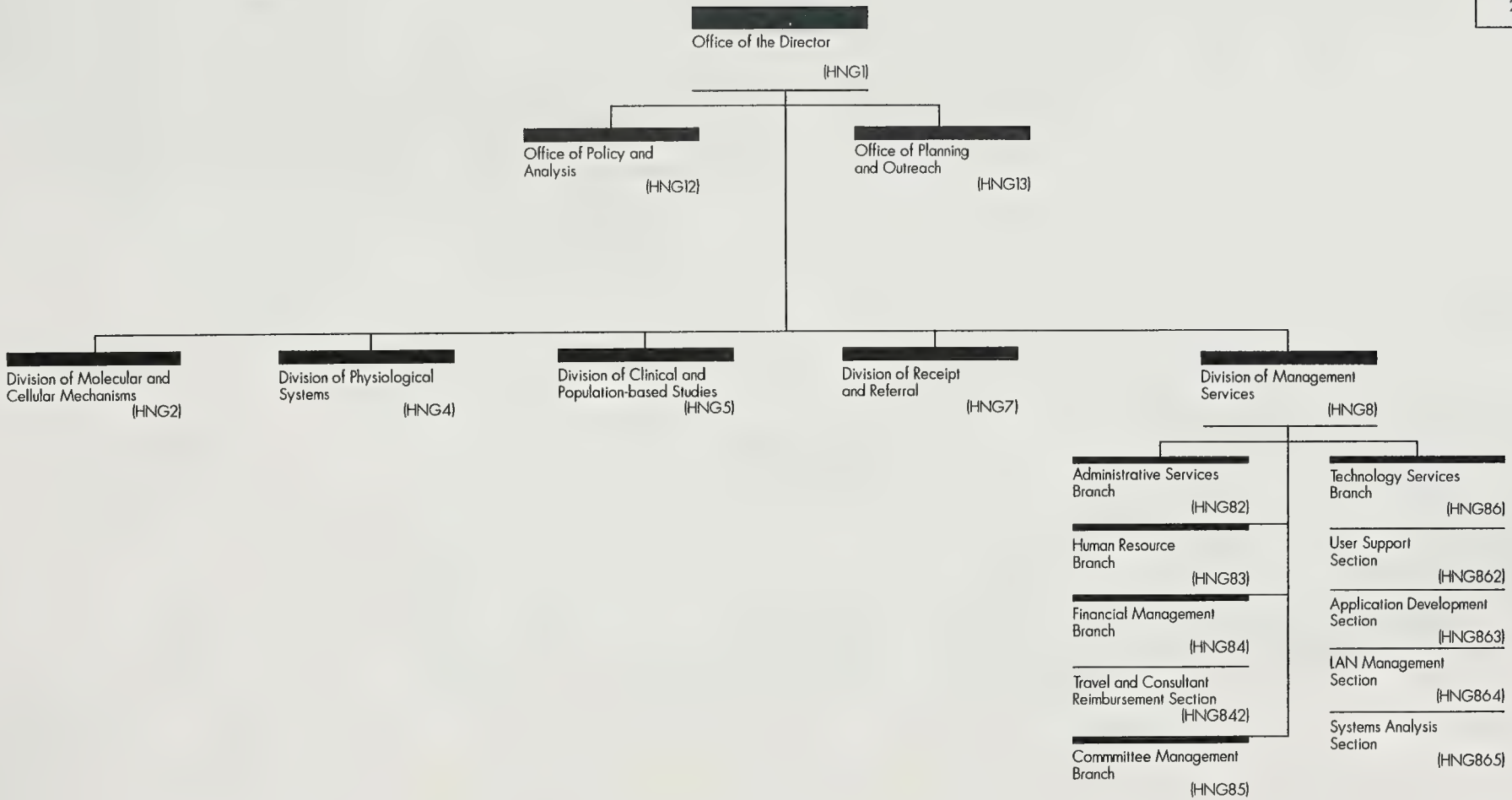


Center for Scientific Review



- Provides staff support to the Office of the Director, NIH, in the formulation of grant and award policies and procedures;
- Provides central receipt of all PHS applications for research and research training support, and makes initial referral to PHS components;
- Assigns NIH applications to supporting institutes, centers, and divisions and to CSR initial review groups; and
- Provides for scientific review of NIH research grants, National Research Service Awards, and research career development applications.

Center for Scientific Review



NIH Public Advisory Groups

In carrying out its mission, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) seeks to obtain the most competent and informed advice through public advisory groups. These groups are composed of highly qualified individuals from diverse backgrounds with professional expertise in the scientific or clinical areas of concern to each committee, as well as leaders in such fields as education, law, social sciences, public health, or public affairs. They provide NIH with the unique advantages of peer judgment, augmented by wider considerations of social needs, that are essential to balanced and effective programs. They also contribute to better and more widespread understanding of the purposes and activities of NIH within the segments of society from which they are drawn.

Further information concerning the authority, structure, and functions of these public advisory groups may be found in *NIH Public Advisory Groups: Authority, Structure, Functions, Members*, available from the NIH Committee Management Officer (496-2123).

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